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THE COMMISSION LAW

FULL TEXT OF THE NEW MEASURE TO REGULATE RAILROADS.

Three Commissioners to Be Appointed by the Governor, with Power to Fix Rates and Adjust Differences, at Salaries of $4,000 Per Annum.

Following is the full text of the Railway Commission bill as it passed the legislature and will go to the governor for his signature:

H. S. S. H. B. Nos. 1, 3, 58. A bill to be entitled an act to establish a railroad commission for the state of Texas, whereby discrimination and extortion in railroad charges may be prevented, and reasonable freight and passenger tariffs may be established; to prescribe and authorize the making of rules and regulations to govern the commission and the railroads and afford railway companies and other parties adequate remedies; to prescribe penalties for the violation of this act, and to provide means and rules for its enforcement.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas: That a railroad commission is hereby created, to be composed of three persons to be appointed by the governor, as follows: If the legislature be then in session the governor shall, upon the taking effect of this act, or as soon thereafter as practicable, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, if the legislature then be in session, appoint said commission; but if the legislature be not in session, the governor shall make such appointment, and each commissioner so appointed shall hold his office until the second Monday after the inauguration of the next succeeding governor and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Each succeeding governor shall, on the second Monday after his inauguration, or as soon thereafter as practicable, appoint said commissioners, who shall each hold his office until the second Monday after the next succeeding governor and until the inauguration of his successor is appointed and qualified.

(a) The persons so appointed shall be resident citizens of this state, qualified voters under the constitution and laws, and not less than twenty-five years of age. No person shall be appointed as such commissioner who is directly or indirectly interested in any railroad in this state or out of it, or in any stock, bond, mortgage, security, or in the earnings of any such road; and if such commissioner shall voluntarily become so interested, his office shall become vacant; and if any railroad commissioner shall become so interested otherwise than voluntarily, he shall within a reasonable time divest himself of such interest, failing to do this, his office shall become vacant.

(b) No commissioner hereunder shall hold any office under the government of the United States or of this state or of any other state government; and shall not while such commissioner, engage in any occupation or business inconsistent with his duties as such commissioner.

(c) No governor shall fill all vacancies in the office of commissioner by appointment, and the person so appointed shall fill out the unexpired term of his predecessor.

(d) Before entering upon the duties of his office, each of said commissioners shall take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed in the constitution, and not directly or indirectly be interested in any railroad, nor in the bonds, stock, mortgages, securities, contracts or earnings of any railroad, and that he will, to the best of his ability, faithfully and impartially enforce the provisions of this act and all laws of this state concerning railroads, which oath shall be filed with the secretary of state.

(e) Each of said commissioners shall receive an annual salary of $4,000, payable in the same manner that salaries of other state officers are paid.

Sec. 2. The commissioners appointed shall meet at Austin and organize and elect one of their number chairman of said commission. A majority of said commissioners shall constitute a quorum to transact business. Said commission may appoint a secretary at a salary of not more than $2,000 per annum, and may appoint not more than two clerks at a salary of not more than $1,500 per annum each, and such other persons, as experts, as may be necessary to perform any duty that may be required of them by this act. The secretary shall keep full and correct minutes of all the transactions and proceedings of said commission, and perform such duties as may be required by the commission. The commission shall have power to make all needful rules for their government and for their proceedings. They shall be known collectively as "railroad commission of Texas," and shall have a seal, a star of five points, with the words, "railroad commission of Texas," engraved thereon. They shall be furnished with an office in the capitol at Austin, and with necessary furniture, stationery, supplies and all necessary expenses, to be paid for on the order of the governor.

The commissioners, secretary and clerks shall be entitled to receive from the state their actual necessary traveling expenses, which shall include only the cost of transportation, while traveling on the business of the commission, to be paid out on the order of the governor upon an itemized statement thereof, sworn to by the party who incurred the expense and approved by the commission.

(a) Said commissioners may hold sessions at any place in this state when deemed necessary to facilitate the discharge of their duties.

Sec. 3. The power and authority is hereby vested in the railroad commission of Texas, and it is hereby made its duty to adopt all necessary rates, charges and regulations and to govern and regulate railroad freight and passenger traffics, the power to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger traffics on the different railroads in this state, and to enforce the same by having the penalties inflicted as by this act prescribed, or by rendering proper assistance in having such penalties imposed. It shall be the duty of each and every railway subject to this act to provide and maintain adequate, comfortable and clean depots and depot buildings at its several stations for the accommodation of passengers, and said depot buildings shall be kept well lighted and warmed for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public, and all such railroads shall keep and maintain adequate and suitable freight depots and buildings for the receiving, handling, storing and delivering of all freight handled by such roads,

"Provided, that this shall not be construed as repealing any existing laws on this subject."

(a) The said commission shall have power, and it shall be its duty to fairly and justly classify and subdivide all freight and property of whatsoever character that may be transported over the railroads of this state into such general and special classes or subdivisions as may be found necessary and expedient.

(b) The commission shall have power and it shall be its duty to fix such class or subdivision of freight a reasonable rate for each railroad subject to this act for the transportation of each of said classes or subdivisions.

(c) The classification herein provided for shall apply to and be the same for all railroads subject to the provisions of this act.

(d) The said commission may fix different rates for different railroads and for different lines under the same management, or for different parts of the same line, if found necessary to do justice, and may make rates for express companies different from the rates fixed for railroads.

(e) The said commission shall have power, and it shall be its duty to fix and establish for all or any connecting lines of railroad in this state reasonable and just rates of freight charges for the various classes of freight and cars that may pass over two or more lines of such railroads.

(f) If any two or more connecting railroads shall fail to agree upon a fair and just division of the charges arising from the transportation of freight, passengers or cars over their lines, the commission shall fix the pro rata of such charges to be received by each of said connecting lines.

(g) Until the commission shall make the classifications and schedules of rates as herein provided for, and afterwards if they deem it advisable, they may make partial or special classifications for all or any of the railroads subject hereto, and fix the rates to be charged by such roads therefor; and such classifications and rates shall be put into effect in the manner provided for general classifications and schedules of rates.

(h) The commission shall have power and it shall be its duty, from time to time to alter, change, amend or abolish any classification or rate established by it, when deemed necessary; and such amended, altered or new classifications of rates shall be put into effect in the same manner as the originals.

(i) The commission may adopt and enforce such rules, regulations and modes of procedure as it may deem proper, to hear and determine complaints that may be made against the classifications or the rates, the rules, regulations and determinations of the commission.

(j) The commission shall make reasonable and just rates of charges for each railroad subject hereto, loaded or empty, on its road; and may establish for each railroad, or for all railroads alike, reasonable rates for the storing and handling of freight and for the use of cars not unloaded after forty-eight hours' notice to the consignee, not to include Sundays.

(k) The commission shall make and establish reasonable rates for the transportation of passengers over each and all of the railroads subject hereto, which rates shall not exceed the rates fixed by law. The commission shall have power to prescribe reasonable rates, tolls or charges for all other services performed by any railroad subject hereto.

(l) Before any rates shall be established under this act, the commission shall [illegible] company to be heard [illegible] days' notice of the time and place when and where the rates shall be fixed, and said railroad company shall be heard at such time and place, both as to what justice may be done, and it shall have process to enforce the attendance of its witnesses. All process herein provided for shall be served as in civil cases.

(m) The commission shall have power to adopt rules to govern its proceedings, and to regulate the mode and manner of all investigations and hearings of railroad companies and other parties before it, in the establishment of rates, orders, charges and other [illegible] required of it under this law; provided, no person desiring to be present at any such investigation by said commission, shall be denied admission.

(n) The chairman and each of the commissioners, for the purposes mentioned in this act, shall have power to administer all oaths, certify to all official acts, and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, way-bills, books, accounts, documents and testimony, and to punish for contempt as fully as is provided by law for the district or county court.

Sec. 5. In all actions between private parties and railway companies brought under this law, the rates, charges, orders, rules, regulations and classifications prescribed by said commission before the institution of such action, shall be held conclusive and deemed and accepted to be reasonable, fair and just, and in such respects shall not be controverted therein until finally found otherwise in a direct action brought for that purpose in the manner prescribed by sections 6 and 7 hereof.

Sec. 6. If any railroad company or other party at interest be dissatisfied with the decision of any rate, classification, rule, charge, order, act or regulation adopted by the commission, such classified company or party may file a petition setting forth the particular cause or causes of objection to such decision, act, rate, rule, charge, classification or order, or to either or all of them, in a court of competent jurisdiction in Travis county, Texas, against said commission as defendant. Said action shall have precedence over all other causes on the docket of a different nature, and shall be tried and determined as other civil causes in said court. Either party to said action may appeal to the appellate court having jurisdiction of said cause, and said appeal shall be at once returnable to said appellate court at either of its terms, and said action so appealed shall have precedence in said appellate court of all causes of a different character therein pending; provided, that if the court be in session at the time such right of action accrues the suit may be filed during such term and stand ready for trial after ten days' notice.

Sec. 7. In all trials under the foregoing section, the burden of proof shall rest upon the plaintiff, who must show by clear and satisfactory evidence that the rates, regulations, orders, classifications, acts or charges complained of are unreasonable and unjust to it or them.

Sec. 8. The said commission shall, so soon as the classifications and schedules of rates herein provided for are prepared by them, furnish each railroad subject to the provisions of this act with a complete schedule in suitable form, showing the classifications of freight made by them and the rates fixed by said commission to be charged by such road for the transportation of each class of freight, and shall cause a certified copy of such classification and schedule of rates to be delivered to each of said railroads at its principal office in this state, if it has such office in this state, and if not, then to any agent of said company in this state, which said schedule, rules and regulations shall take effect at the date which may be fixed by said commission, not less than twenty days. Each of said railroad companies shall cause said schedules to be printed, in types of a size not less than pica, and shall have the same posted up in a conspicuous place at each of its depots, so as to be inspected by the public. Said commission may at any time abolish, alter or in any manner amend the said schedules, or abolish or amend any such regulations, and in that event certified copies of the schedules, rules or regulations, showing the changes therein, shall be delivered to each railroad as herein specified. In all cases where the rates shall not have been fixed by the commission, no changes shall be made except after ten days' notice to, and consent of the commission.

Sec. 9. Any person, firm, corporation or association, or any mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing association, or any body politic, or municipal organization, complaining of anything done, or omitted to be done by any railroad subject hereto in violation of any law of this state or the provisions of this act, may apply to said commission in such manner and under such rules as the commission may prescribe; whereupon, if there shall appear to the commission to be any reasonable grounds for investigating such complaint, it shall give at least five days' notice to such railroad of such charge and complaint, and call upon said road to answer the same at a time and place to be specified by the commission. The commission shall investigate and determine such complaint under such rules and modes of procedure as it may adopt. If the commission find that there has been a violation, it shall determine if the same was wilful; if it finds that such violation was wilful, it shall assess [illegible] damages due to the complainant thereby, stating the amount of such damage, and to pay the cost of such investigation; and if the said railroad shall do so within the time specified by the commission, there shall be no prosecution by the state; but if said railroad shall not pay said damage and cost within the time specified by said commission, or if the commission find such violation to be wilful, it shall institute proceedings to recover the penalty for such violation and the cost of such investigation. All such complaints shall be made in the name of the state of Texas upon the relation of such complaint. All evidence taken before said commission in the investigation of any such complaint, when reduced to writing and signed and sworn to by the witness, may be used by either party—the state, complainant or the railroad company—in any proceeding against such railroad involving the same subject matter. The provisions of this section shall not abridge nor affect the right of any person to sue for any penalty that may due him under the provisions of this act or any other law of this state. Provided, further, that the commissioners may require the testimony so taken before them to be reduced to writing when they may deem it necessary, or when requested to do so by either party to such proceedings, and a certified copy, under the hand and seal of said commission, shall be admissable in evidence upon the trial of any cause or proceeding growing out of the same transaction against such railroad, involving the same subject matter and between the same parties.

Sec. 10. The commissioners or either of them, or such persons as they employ therefor, shall have the right, at such times as they may deem necessary, to inspect the books and papers of any railroad company, and to examine under oath any officer, agent or employ of such railroad in relation to the business and affairs of the same. If any railroad shall refuse to permit the commissioners or either of them, or any person authorized thereto, to examine its books and papers, such railroad company shall for each offense pay to the state of Texas not less than $125 nor more than $500 for each day it shall so fail or refuse. Provided, that any person, other than one of said commissioners, who shall make any such demand, shall produce his authority under the hand and seal of said commission, to make such inspection.

(a) Any officer, agent or employe of and railroad company who shall, upon proper demand, fail or refuse to exhibit to the commissioners, or either of them, or any person authorized to investigate the same, any book or paper of such railroad company which is in the possession or under the control of such officer, agent or employe, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be fined for each offense a sum of not less than $125 and not to exceed $500.

Sec. 11. The commission shall ascertain as early as practicable the amount of money expended in construction and equipment per mile of every railway in Texas; the amount of money expended to procure the right-of-way, and the amount of money it would require to reconstruct the road bed, track, depots and transportation and to replace all the physical properties belonging to the railroad.

It shall also ascertain the outstanding bonds, debentures and indebtedness and the amount respectively thereof, when issued and rate of interest, when due, for what purposes issued, how used, to whom issued, to whom sold, and the price in cash, property or labor, if any, received therefor, what became of the proceeds, by whom the indebtedness is held, the amount purporting to be due thereon, the floating indebtedness of the company, to whom due and his address, the credits due on it, the property on hand belonging to the railroad company and the judicial and other sales of said road, its property or franchises, and the amounts purporting to have been paid, and in what manner paid therefor. The commission shall also ascertain the amounts paid for salaries to the officers of the railroad and the wages paid the employes.

For the purpose in this section named the commission may employ sworn experts to inspect and assist them when needed, and from time to time as the information required by this section is obtained, it shall communicate the same to the attorney-general by report, and file a duplicate thereof with the comptroller for public use. And said information shall be printed from time to time in the annual report of the commission.

Sec. 12. The said commission shall cause to be prepared suitable blanks with questions calculated to elicit all information concerning railroads, and as often as it may be necessary furnish said blanks to each railroad company. Any railroad company receiving from the commission any such blanks shall cause said blanks to be properly filled out so as to answer fully and correctly each question therein propounded, and in case they are unable to answer any question, they shall give a satisfactory reason for their failure, and the said answers, duly sworn to by the proper officer of said company, shall be returned to said commission at this office, in the city of Austin, within thirty days from the receipt thereof.

(a) If any officer or employe of a railroad company shall fail or refuse to fill out and return any blanks as above required, or fail or refuse to answer any questions therein propounded, or give a false answer to any such questions, or shall evade the answer to any such questions, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined for each day he shall fail to perform such duty after the expiration of the time aforesaid a penalty of $500, and the commission shall cause a prosecution therefor in the proper court; and a penalty of a like amount shall be recovered from the company when it appears that such person acted in obedience to its failure, evasion or refusal. Said commission shall have the power to prescribe a system of book-keeping to be observed by all the railroads subject hereto under the penalty prescribed in this section.

(b) The said commission shall make and submit to the governor annual reports containing a full and complete account of the transactions of their office, together with the information gathered by such commission as herein required, and such other facts, suggestions and recommendations as may be by them deemed necessary, which report shall be published as the reports of the heads of departments. The said commission shall have the power and it is hereby made its duty to investigate all through freight rates on railroads in Texas, and when the same are, in the opinion of the commission, excessive or levied or laid in violation of the interstate commerce law, or the rules and regulations of the interstate commerce commission, the officials of the railroads are to be notified of the facts and requested to reduce them or make the proper corrections as the cases may be. When the rates are not changed, or the proper corrections are not made according to the request of the commission the latter is instructed to notify the interstate commerce commission and to apply to it for relief.

Sec. 13. The said commission, in making any examination for investigation provided in this act, shall have power to issue subpœnas for the attendance of witnesses by such rules as they may prescribe. Each witness who shall appear before the commission, at a place outside the county of his residence, shall receive for his attendance $1 per day and 3 cents per mile, traveled by the nearest practicable route, in going to and returning from the place of meeting of said commission, which shall be ordered paid by the comptroller of public accounts upon the presentation of proper vouchers, sworn to by such witness, and approved by the chairman of the commission. Provided, that no witness shall be entitled to any witness fees or mileage who is directly or indirectly interested in any railroad in this state or out of it, or who is any wise interested in any stock, bond, mortgage, security or earnings of any such road, or an officer thereof, when summoned at the instance of such railroad.

"And no witness furnished with free transportation shall receive pay for the distance he may have traveled on such free transportation."

In case any witness shall fail or refuse to obey such subpœna, said commission may issue an attachment for said witness, directed to any sheriff or any constable of the state of Texas and compel him to attend before the commission and give his testimony upon such matters as shall be lawfully required by them. If a witness, after being duly summoned, shall fail to attend or to answer any question propounded to him, and which he would be required to answer if in court, the commission shall have the power to fine and imprison such witness for contempt in the same manner that a judge of the district court might do under similar circumstances. The claim that any such testimony may tend to criminate the person giving it shall not excuse such witness from testifying, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding provided the commission shall in all cases have the right in its discretion to issue proper process and take depositions instead of compelling personal attendance of witnesses. The sheriff or constable executing any process issued under any other provisions of this bill shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by the commission, not to exceed fees as now prescribed by law for similar services.

Sec. 14. If any railroad company subject to this act, or its agent or officer, shall hereafter charge, collect, demand or receive from any person, company, firm or corporation, a greater rate, charge or compensation than that fixed and established by the railroad commission for the transportation of freight, passengers or cars, or for the use of any car on the line of its railroad, or any line operated by it, or for receiving, forwarding, handling or storing any such freight or cars, or for any other service performed or to be performed by it, such railroad company and its said agent and officer shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and shall forfeit and pay to the state of Texas a sum of not less than $100 nor more than $5000.

Sec. 15. If any railroad subject hereto, directly or indirectly, or by any special rate, rebate, drawback or other device, shall charge, demand, collect or receive from any person, firm or corporation a greater or less compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered by it than charges, demands, collects or receives from any other person, firm or corporation for doing a like and contemporaneous service, such railroad shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited.

(a) It shall also be an unjust discrimination for any such railroad to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation or locality, or to subject any particular description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice, delay, or disadvantage in any respect whatever.

(b) Every railroad company which shall fail or refuse under such regulations as may be prescribed by law or by the commission to receive and transport, without delay or indiscrimination the passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, of any connecting line of railroad, and every railroad which shall, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the commission, fail and refuse to transport and deliver without delay or discrimination any passengers, tonnage or cars, loaded or empty, destined to any point on or over the line of any connecting line of railroad, shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, [illegible] freights of all kinds and live stock shall have precedent of [illegible] thereof are promptly prosecuted, and penalties due the state therefor recovered and collected. And said commission shall report all such violations, with the facts in their possession, to the attorney-general or other officer charged with the enforcement of the laws, and request him to institute the proper proceedings; and all suits between the state and any railroad shall have precedence in all courts over all other suits pending therein.

(c) It shall also be unjust discrimination for any railroad subject hereto to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of a like kind of property or passengers for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line. Provided, that upon application to the commission any railroad may in special case, to prevent manifest injury, to be authorized by the commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for transporting persons and property, and the commission shall from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated railroad may be relieved from the operations of this provision. Provided, that no manifest injustice shall be imposed upon any citizen at intermediate points. Provided, further, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the commission from making what are known as "group rates" on any line or lines of railroad in this state.

(d) Any railroad company violating any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, and shall for each offense pay to the state of Texas a penalty of not less than $500 nor more than $5000.

(h) Nothing herein shall prevent the carriage, storage or handling of freight free or at reduced rates for the state or any city, county or town government, or for charitable purposes, or to and from fairs and expositions for exhibition thereof, or the free carriage of destitute and indigent persons, or the issuance of mileage or excursion passenger tickets; nor to prevent railroads from giving free transportation to ministers of religion, or the free transportation of the inmates of hospitals, eleemosynary and charitable institutions, and to the employes of the agricultural and geological departments of this state, or to peace officers of this state; and nothing herein shall be construed to prevent railroads from giving free transportation to any railroad officers, agents, employes, attorneys, stockholders or directors, or to the railroad commissioners, their secretary, clerks and employes herein provided for, or to any person not prohibited by law, provided they or either of them shall not receive from the state mileage when such pass is used.

Sec. 16. Any officer or agent of any railroad subject to this act who, by means of false billing, false classification, false weight or by any other device, shall suffer or permit any person or persons to obtain transportation for property at less than the regular rates then in force on such railroad, or who by means of false billing, false classification, false weighing or by any device whatever, shall charge any person, firm or corporation more for the transportation of property than the regular rates then in force on such railroad, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof fined in a sum of not less than $100 nor more than $1000.

Sec. 17. In case any railroad subject to this act shall do, cause to be done or permit to be done any matter, act or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or shall omit to do any act, matter or thing herein required to be done by it, such railroad shall be liable to the person or persons, firm or corporation injured thereby for the damages sustained in consequence of such violation; and in case said railroad company shall be guilty of extortion or discrimination as by this act defined, then, in addition to such damages, such railroad shall pay to the person, firm or corporation injured thereby a penalty of not less than $125 nor more than $500, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in any county into or through which such railroad may run, provided that such road may plead and prove as a defense to the action for said penalty that such overcharge was unintentionally and innocently made, through a mistake of fact; provided that any such recovery as herein provided shall in no manner affect a recovery by the state of a penalty provided for such violation.

Sec. 18. If any railroad, as aforesaid, shall wilfully violate any other provisions of this act, or shall do any other act herein prohibited, or shall fail or refuse to perform any other duty enjoined upon it, for which a penalty has not herein been provided, for every such act of violation it shall pay the state of Texas a penalty of not more than $5000.

Sec. 19. All of the penalties herein provided, except as provided in section 17, shall be recovered, and suits thereon shall be brought in the name of the state of Texas in the proper court having jurisdiction thereof in Travis county, or in any county to or through which such railroad may run, by the attorney-general or under his direction; and the attorney bringing such suit shall receive a fee of $50 for each penalty recovered and collected by him, 10 per cent of the amount so collected to be paid by the state. In all suits arising under this act the rules of evidence shall be the same as in ordinary civil actions, except as otherwise herein provided. All fines and penalties recovered by the state under this act shall be paid into the treasury of the state.

Sec. 20. Upon application of any person the commission shall furnish certified copies of any classification, rates, rules, regulations or orders, and such certified copies, or printed copies, published by authority of the commission, shall be admissable in evidence in any suit and sufficient to establish the fact that any charge, rule, order or classification therein contained, and which may be issue in the trial is the official act of the commission.

A substantial compliance with the requirements of this act shall be sufficient to give effect to all the classifications, rates, charges, rules, regulations, requirements and orders made and established by the commission, and none of them shall be declared inoperative for any omission of a technical matter that [illegible] performance of such act.

Sec. 21. It is hereby [illegible] of such railroad com[illegible] the state economic [illegible] the state therefor are promptly prosecuted, and penalties due the state therefor recovered and collected. And said commission shall report all such violations, with the facts in their possession, to the attorney-general or other officer charged with the enforcement of the laws, and request him to institute the proper proceedings; and all suits between the state and any railroad shall have precedence in all courts over all other suits pending therein.

(a) It shall be the duty of the commission to investigate all complaints against railroad companies subject hereto, and to enforce all laws of this state in reference to railroads. But any two connecting railroads may enter into a contract whereby any part or all of the passengers, freight or cars, empty or loaded, hauled or transported by one and destined to points on or beyond the line of the other shall be delivered to, received and transported by the other, which contract, however, shall be submitted to the railroad commission for examination and approval, and when so approved shall be binding; but if said contract be not approved by the commission the same shall be void. Provided, that any connecting line delivering freight to the owner or consignee of such freight may be sued by the owner thereof in the county where the freight is delivered, for any damage that may be done to such freight in its transportation.

Sec. 22. The terms "road," "railroad," "railroad companies" and "railroad corporations," as herein used, shall be taken to mean and embrace all corporations, companies, individuals and associations of individuals, their lessees or receivers (appointed by any court whatsoever), that may now or hereafter own, operate, manage or control any railroad or part of a railroad in this state, and all such corporations, companies and associations of individuals, their lessees or receivers, as shall do the business of common carriers on any railroad in this state.

(a) The provisions of this act shall be construed to apply to and affect only the transportation of passengers, freight and cars between points within this state and this act shall not apply to street railways nor suburban belt lines of railway in or near cities or towns.

Sec. 23. This act shall not have the effect to release or waive any right of action by the state or any person for any right, penalty or forfeiture which may have arisen or may hereafter arise, under any law of this state; and all penalties accruing under this act shall be cumulative of each other, and a suit for or recovery of one shall not be a bar to the recovery of any other penalty; and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 24. The fact that there is no adequate and sufficient law for the regulation of railroads in the transportation of freight and passenger traffic, and the near approach of the close of the present session, creates an imperative public necessity and an emergency, necessitating the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days, and it is so suspended, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

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THE COMMISSION LAW

FULL TEXT OF THE NEW MEASURE TO REGULATE RAILROADS.

Three Commissioners to Be Appointed by the Governor, with Power to Fix Rates and Adjust Differences, at Salaries of $4,000 Per Annum.

Following is the full text of the Railway Commission bill as it passed the legislature and will go to the governor for his signature:

H. B. S. H. B. Nos. 1, 3, 58. A bill to be entitled an act to establish a railroad commission for the state of Texas, whereby discrimination and extortion in railroad charges may be prevented, and reasonable freight and passenger tariffs may be established; to prescribe and authorize the making of rules and regulations to govern the commission and the railroads and afford railway companies and other parties adequate remedies; to prescribe penalties for the violation of this act, and to provide means and rules for its enforcement.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas: That a railroad commission is hereby created, to be composed of three persons, to be appointed by the governor, as follows: If the legislature be then in session the governor shall, upon the taking effect of this act, or as soon thereafter as practicable, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, if the legislature then be in session, appoint said commission; but if the legislature be not in session, the governor shall make such appointment, and each commissioner so appointed shall hold his office until the second Monday after the inauguration of the next succeeding governor and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Each succeeding governor shall, on the second Monday after his inauguration, or as soon thereafter as practicable, appoint said commissioners, who shall each hold his office until the second Monday after the next succeeding governor and until the inauguration of his successor is appointed and qualified.

Sec. 2. The persons so appointed shall be resident citizens of this state, qualified voters under the constitution and laws, and not less than twenty-five years of age. No person shall be appointed as such commissioner who is directly or indirectly interested in any railroad in the state or out of it, or in any stock, bond, mortgage, security, or in the earnings of any such road; and if such commissioner shall voluntarily become so interested, his office shall become vacant; and if any railroad commissioner shall become so interested otherwise than voluntarily, he shall within a reasonable time divest himself of such interest, failing to do this, his office shall become vacant.

(b) No commissioner hereunder shall hold any office under the government of the United States or of this state or of any other state government; and shall not while such commissioner, engage in any occupation or business inconsistent with his duties as such commissioner.

(c) The governor shall fill all vacancies in the office of commissioner by appointment, and the person so appointed shall fill out the unexpired term of his predecessor.

Before entering upon the duties of his office, each of said commissioners shall take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed in the constitution, and not directly or indirectly interested in any railroad, nor in the bonds, stock, mortgages, securities, contracts or earnings of any railroad, and that he will, to the best of his ability, faithfully and impartially enforce the provisions of this act and all laws of this state concerning railroads, which oath shall be filed with the secretary of state.

(e) Each of said commissioners shall receive an annual salary of $4,000, payable in the same manner that salaries of other state officers are paid.

Sec. 3. The commissioners appointed shall meet at Austin and organize and elect one of their number chairman of said commission. A majority of said commissioners shall constitute a quorum to transact business. Said commission may appoint a secretary at a salary of not more than $1,500 per annum, and may appoint not more than two clerks at a salary of not more than $1,500 per annum each, and such other persons, as experts, as may be necessary to perform any duty that may be required of them by this act. The secretary shall keep full and correct minutes of all the transactions and proceedings of said commission, and perform such duties as may be required by the commission. The commission shall have power to make all needful rules for their government and for their proceedings. They shall be known collectively as "railroad commission of Texas," and shall have a seal, a star of five points, with the words, "railroad commission of Texas," engraved thereon. They shall be furnished with an office in the capitol at Austin, and with necessary furniture, stationery, supplies and all necessary expenses, to be paid for on the order of the governor.

The commissioners, secretary and clerks shall be entitled to receive from the state their actual necessary traveling expenses, which shall include only the cost of transportation, while traveling on the business of the commission, to be paid out on the order of the governor upon an itemized statement thereof, sworn to by the party who incurred the expense and approved by the commission.

(a) Said commissioners may hold sessions at any place in this state when deemed necessary to facilitate the discharge of their duties.

Sec. 3. The power and authority is hereby vested in the railroad commission of Texas, and it is hereby made its duty to adopt all necessary rates, charges and regulations and to govern and regulate railroad freight and passenger traffics, the power to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger traffics on the different railroads in this state, and to enforce the same by having the penalties inflicted as by this act prescribed, or by rendering proper assistance in having such penalties imposed. It shall be the duty of each and every railway subject to this act to provide and maintain adequate, comfortable and clean depots and depot buildings at its several stations for the accommodation of passengers, and said depot buildings shall be kept well lighted and warmed for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public, and all such railroads shall keep and maintain adequate and suitable freight depots and buildings for the receiving, handling, storing and delivering of all freight handled by such roads.

"Provided, that this shall not be construed as repealing any existing laws on this subject."

(a) The said commission shall have power, and it shall be its duty to fairly and justly classify and subdivide all freight and property of whatsoever character that may be transported over the railroads of this state into such general and special classes or subdivisions as may be found necessary and expedient.

(b) The commission shall have power and it shall be its duty to fix each class or subdivision of freight a reasonable rate for each railroad subject to this act for the transportation of each of said classes and [illegible]

(c) The classification herein provided for shall apply to and be the same for all railroads subject to the provisions of this act.

(d) The said commission may fix different rates for different railroads and for different lines under the same management, or for different parts of the same line, if found necessary to do justice, and may make rates for express companies different from the rates fixed for railroads.

(e) The said commission shall have power, and it shall be its duty to fix and establish for all or any connecting lines of railroad in this state reasonable and just rates of freight charges for the various classes of freight and cars that may pass over two or more lines of such railroads.

(f) If any two or more connecting railroads shall fail to agree upon a fair and just division of the charges arising from the transportation of freight, passengers or cars over their lines, the commission shall fix the pro rata of such charges to be received by each of said connecting lines.

(g) Until the commission shall make the classifications and schedules of rates as herein provided for, and afterwards if they deem it advisable, they may make partial or special classifications for all or any of the railroads subject hereto, and fix the rates to be charged by such roads therefor; and such classifications and rates shall be put into effect in the manner provided for general classifications and schedules of rates.

(h) The commission shall have power and it shall be its duty, from time to time to alter, change, amend or abolish any classification or rate established by it, when deemed necessary; and such amended, altered or new classifications of rates shall be put into effect in the same manner as the originals.

(i) The commission may adopt and enforce such rules, regulations and modes of procedure as it may deem proper, to hear and determine complaints that may be made against the classifications or the rates, the rules, regulations and determinations of the commission.

(j) The commission shall make reasonable and just rates of charges for each railroad subject hereto, or empty on its road; and may establish for each railroad, or for all railroads alike, reasonable rates for the storing and handling of freight and for the use of cars not unloaded after forty-eight hours' notice to the consignee, not to include Sundays.

(k) The commission shall make and establish reasonable rates for the transportation of passengers over each and all of the railroads subject hereto, which rates shall not exceed the rates fixed by law. The commission shall have power to prescribe reasonable rates, tolls or charges for all other services performed by any railroad subject hereto.

Sec. 4. Before any rates shall be established under this act the commission shall [illegible] company to be [illegible] notice of the time and place when and where the rates shall be fixed, and said railroad company shall [illegible] heard at such time and place, and the said justice may be deemed it shall have process to enforce the attendance of its witnesses. All process herein provided for shall be served as in civil cases.

(a) The commission shall have power to adopt rules to govern its proceedings, and to regulate the mode and manner of all investigations and hearings of railroad companies and other parties before it, in the establishment of rates, orders, charges and other [illegible] required of it under this law; provided, no person desiring to be present at any such investigation by said commission, shall be denied admission.

(b) The chairman and each of the commissioners, for the purposes mentioned in this act, shall have power to administer all oaths, certify to all official acts, and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, way-bills, books, accounts, documents and testimony, and to punish for contempt as fully as is provided by law for the district or county court.

Sec. 5. In all actions between private parties and railway companies brought under this law, the rates, charges, orders, rules, regulations and classifications prescribed by said commission before the institution of such action, shall be held conclusive and deemed and accepted to be reasonable, fair and just, and in such respects shall not be controverted therein until finally found otherwise in a direct action brought for that purpose in the manner prescribed by sections 6 and 7 hereof.

Sec. 6. If any railroad company or other party at interest be dissatisfied with the decision of any rate, classification, rule, charge, order, act or regulation adopted by the commission, such classified company or party may file a petition setting forth the particular cause or causes of objection to such decision, act, rate, rule, charge, classification or order, or to either or all of them, in a court of competent jurisdiction in Travis county, Texas, against said commission as defendant. Said action shall have precedence over all other causes on the docket of a different nature, and shall be tried and determined as other civil causes in said court. Either party to said action may appeal to the appellate court having jurisdiction of said cause, and said appeal shall be at once returnable to said appellate court at either of its terms, and said action so appealed shall have precedence in said appellate court of all causes of a different character therein pending; provided, that if the court be in session at the time such right of action accrues the suit may be filed during such term and stand ready for trial after ten days' notice.

Sec. 7. In all trials under the foregoing section, the burden of proof shall rest upon the plaintiff, who must show by clear and satisfactory evidence that the rates, regulations, orders, classifications, acts or charges complained of are unreasonable and unjust to it or them.

Sec. 8. The said commission shall, so soon as the classifications and schedules of rates herein provided for are prepared by them, furnish each railroad subject to the provisions of this act with a complete schedule in suitable form, showing the classifications of freight made by them and the rates fixed by said commission to be charged by such road for the transportation of each class of freight, and shall cause a certified copy of such classification and schedule of rates to be delivered to each of said railroads at its principal office in this state, if it has such office in this state, and if not, then to any agent of said company in this state, which said schedule, rules and regulations shall take effect at the date which may be fixed by said commission, not less than twenty days. Each of said railroad companies shall cause said schedules to be printed, in types of a size not less than pica, and shall have the same posted up in a conspicuous place at each of its depots, so as to be inspected by the public. Said commission may at any time abolish, alter or in any manner amend the said schedules, or abolish or amend any such regulations, and in that event certified copies of the schedules, rules or regulations, showing the changes therein, shall be delivered to each railroad as herein specified. In all cases where the rates shall not have been fixed by the commission, no changes shall be made except after ten days' notice to, and consent of the commission.

Sec. 9. Any person, firm, corporation or association, or any mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing association, or any body politic, or municipal organization, complaining of anything done, or omitted to be done by any railroad subject hereto in violation of any law of this state or the provisions of this act, may apply to said commission in such manner and under such rules as the commission may prescribe; whereupon, if there shall appear to the commission to be any reasonable grounds for investigating such complaint, it shall give at least five days' notice to such railroad of such charge and complaint, and call upon said road to answer the same at a time and place to be specified by the commission. The commission shall investigate and determine such complaint under such rules and modes of procedure as it may adopt. If the commission find that there has been a violation, it shall determine if the same was wilful; if it finds that such violation was wilful, the damage done to the complainant thereby, stating the amount of such damage, and to pay the cost of such investigation; and if the said railroad shall do so within the time specified by the commission, there shall be no prosecution by the state; but if said railroad shall not pay said damage and cost within the time specified by said commission, or if the commission find such violation to be wilful, it shall institute proceedings to recover the penalty for such violation and the cost of such investigation. All such complaints shall be made in the name of the state of Texas upon the relation of such complaint. All evidence taken before said commission in the investigation of any such complaint, when reduced to writing and signed and sworn to by the witness, may be used by either party—the state, complainant or the railroad company—in any proceeding against such railroad involving the same subject matter. The provisions of this section shall not abridge nor affect the right of any person to sue for any penalty that may due him under the provisions of this act or any other law of this state. Provided, further, that the commissioners may require the testimony so taken before them to be reduced to writing when they may deem it necessary, or when requested to do so by either party to such proceedings, and a certified copy, under the hand and seal of said commission, shall be admissable in evidence upon the trial of any cause or proceeding growing out of the same transaction against such railroad, involving the same subject matter and between the same parties.

Sec. 10. The commissioners or either of them, or such persons as they employ therefor, shall have the right, at such times as they may deem necessary, to inspect the books and papers of any railroad company, and to examine under oath any officer, agent or employ of such railroad in relation to the business and affairs of the same. If any railroad shall refuse to permit the commissioners or either of them, or any person authorized thereto, to examine its books and papers, such railroad company shall for each offense pay to the state of Texas not less than $125 nor more than $500 for each day it shall so fail or refuse. Provided, that any person, other than one of said commissioners, who shall make any such demand, shall produce his authority under the hand and seal of said commission, to make such inspection.

(a) Any officer, agent or employe of and railroad company who shall, upon proper demand, fail or refuse to exhibit to the commissioners, or either of them, or any person authorized to investigate the same, any book or paper of such railroad company which is in the possession or under the control of such officer, agent or employe, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be fined for each offense a sum of not less than $125 and not to exceed $500.

Sec. 11. The commission shall ascertain as early as practicable the amount of money expended in construction and equipment per mile of every railway in Texas; the amount of money expended to procure the right-of-way, and the amount of money it would require to reconstruct the road bed, track, depots and transportation and to replace all the physical properties belonging to the railroad [illegible]

It shall also ascertain the outstanding bonds, debentures and indebtedness and the amount respectively thereof, when issued and rate of interest, when due, for what purposes issued, how used, to whom issued, to whom sold, and the price in cash, property or labor, if any, received therefor, what became of the proceeds, by whom the indebtedness is held, the amount purporting to be due thereon, the floating indebtedness of the company, to whom due and his address, the credits due on it, the property on hand belonging to the railroad company and the judicial and other sales of said road, its property or franchises, and the amounts purporting to have been paid, and in what manner paid therefor. The commission shall also ascertain the amounts paid for salaries to the officers of the railroad and the wages paid the employes.

For the purpose in this section named the commission may employ sworn experts to inspect and assist them when needed, and from time to time as the information required by this section is obtained, it shall communicate the same to the attorney-general by report, and file a duplicate thereof with the comptroller for public use. And said information shall be printed from time to time in the annual report of the commission.

Sec. 12. The said commission shall cause to be prepared suitable blanks with questions calculated to elicit all information concerning railroads, and as often as it may be necessary furnish said blanks to each railroad company. Any railroad company receiving from the commission any such blanks shall cause said blanks to be properly filled out so as to answer fully and correctly each question therein propounded, and in case they are unable to answer any question, they shall give a satisfactory reason for their failure, and the said answers, duly sworn to by the proper officer of said company, shall be returned to said commission at this office, in the city of Austin, within thirty days from the receipt thereof.

(a) If any officer or employe of a railroad company shall fail or refuse to fill out and return any blanks as above required, or fail or refuse to answer any questions therein propounded, or give a false answer to any such questions, or shall evade the answer to any such questions, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined for each day he shall fail to perform such duty after the expiration of the time aforesaid a penalty of $500, and the commission shall cause a prosecution therefor in the proper court; and a penalty of a like amount shall be recovered from the company when it appears that such person acted in obedience to its direction or request in his failure, evasion or refusal. Said commission shall have the power to prescribe a system of book-keeping to be observed by all the railroads subject hereto under the penalty prescribed in this section.

(b) The said commission shall make and submit to the governor annual reports containing a full and complete account of the transactions of their office, together with the information gathered by such commission as herein required, and such other facts, suggestions and recommendations as may be by them deemed necessary, which report shall be published as the reports of the heads of departments. The said commission shall have the power and it is hereby made its duty to investigate all through freight rates on railroads in Texas, and when the same are, in the opinion of the commission, excessive or levied or laid in violation of the interstate commerce law, or the rules and regulations of the interstate commerce commission, the officials of the railroads are to be notified of the facts and requested to reduce them or make the proper corrections as the cases may be. When the rates are not changed, or the proper corrections are not made according to the request of the commission the latter is instructed to notify the interstate commerce commission and to apply to it for relief.

Sec. 13. The said commission, in making any examination for investigation provided in this act, shall have power to issue subpœnas for the attendance of witnesses by such rules as they may prescribe. Each witness who shall appear before the commission, at a place outside the county of his residence, shall receive for his attendance $1 per day and 3 cents per mile, traveled by the nearest practicable route, in going to and returning from the place of meeting of said commission, which shall be ordered paid by the comptroller of public accounts upon the presentation of proper vouchers, sworn to by such witness, and approved by the chairman of the commission. Provided, that no witness shall be entitled to any witness fees or mileage who is directly or indirectly interested in any railroad in this state or out of it, or who is any wise interested in any stock, bond, mortgage, security or earnings of any such road, or an officer thereof, when summoned at the instance of such railroad.

"And no witness furnished with free transportation shall receive pay for the distance he may have traveled on such free transportation."

In case any witness shall fail or refuse to obey such subpœna, said commission may issue an attachment for said witness, directed to any sheriff or any constable of the state of Texas and compel him to attend before the commission and give his testimony upon such matters as shall be lawfully required by them. If a witness, after being duly summoned, shall fail to attend or to answer any question propounded to him, and which he would be required to answer if in court, the commission shall have the power to fine and imprison such witness for contempt in the same manner that a judge of the district court might do under similar circumstances. The claim that any such testimony may tend to criminate the person giving it shall not excuse such witness from testifying, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding provided the commission shall in all cases have the right in its discretion to issue proper process and take depositions instead of compelling personal attendance of witnesses. The sheriff or constable executing any process issued under any other provisions of this bill shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by the commission, not to exceed fees as now prescribed by law for similar services.

Sec. 14. If any railroad company subject to this act, or its agent or officer, shall hereafter charge, collect, demand or receive from any person, company, firm or corporation, a greater rate, charge or compensation than that fixed and established by the railroad commission for the transportation of freight, passengers or cars, or for the use of any car on the line of its railroad, or any line operated by it, or for receiving, forwarding, handling or storing any such freight or cars, or for any other service performed or to be performed by it, such railroad company and its said agent and officer shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and shall forfeit and pay to the state of Texas a sum of not less than $100 nor more than $5000.

Sec. 15. If any railroad subject hereto, directly or indirectly, or by any special rate, rebate, drawback or other device, shall charge, demand, collect or receive from any person, firm or corporation a greater or less compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered by it than charges, demands, collects or receives from any other person, firm or corporation for doing a like and contemporaneous service, such railroad shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited.

(a) It shall also be an unjust discrimination for any such railroad to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation or locality, or to subject any particular description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice, delay, or disadvantage in any respect whatever.

(b) Every railroad company which shall fail or refuse under such regulations as may be prescribed by law or by the commission to receive and transport, without delay or indiscrimination the passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, of any connecting line of railroad, and every railroad which shall, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the commission, fail and refuse to transport and deliver without delay or discrimination any passengers, tonnage or cars, loaded or empty, destined to any point on or over the line of any connecting line of railroad, shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination [illegible] and live stock shall have precedent of [illegible] freights of all kinds

(c) It shall also be unjust discrimination for any railroad subject hereto to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of a like kind of property or passengers for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line. Provided, that upon application to the commission any railroad may in special case, to prevent manifest injury, to be authorized by the commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for transporting persons and property, and the commission shall from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated railroad may be relieved from the operations of this provision. Provided, that no manifest injustice shall be imposed upon any citizen at intermediate points. Provided, further, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the commission from making what are known as "group rates" on any line or lines of railroad in this state.

(d) Any railroad company violating any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, and shall for each offense pay to the state of Texas a penalty of not less than $500 nor more than $5000.

(h) Nothing herein shall prevent the carriage, storage or handling of freight free or at reduced rates for the state or any city, county or town government, or for charitable purposes, or to and from fairs and expositions for exhibition thereof, or the free carriage of destitute and indigent persons, or the issuance of mileage or excursion passenger tickets; nor to prevent railroads from giving free transportation to ministers of religion, or the free transportation of the inmates of hospitals, eleemosynary and charitable institutions, and to the employes of the agricultural and geological departments of this state, or to peace officers of this state; and nothing herein shall be construed to prevent railroads from giving free transportation to any railroad officers, agents, employes, attorneys, stockholders or directors, or to the railroad commissioners, their secretary, clerks and employes herein provided for, or to any person not prohibited by law, provided they or either of them shall not receive from the state mileage when such pass is used.

Sec. 16. Any officer or agent of any railroad subject to this act who, by means of false billing, false classification, false weight or by any other device, shall suffer or permit any person or persons to obtain transportation for property at less than the regular rates then in force on such railroad, or who by means of false billing, false classification, false weighing or by any device whatever, shall charge any person, firm or corporation more for the transportation of property than the regular rates then in force on such railroad, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof fined in a sum of not less than $100 nor more than $1000.

Sec. 17. In case any railroad subject to this act shall do, cause to be done or permit to be done any matter, act or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or shall omit to do any act, matter or thing herein required to be done by it, such railroad shall be liable to the person or persons, firm or corporation injured thereby for the damages sustained in consequence of such violation; and in case said railroad company shall be guilty of extortion or discrimination as by this act defined, then, in addition to such damages, such railroad shall pay to the person, firm or corporation injured thereby a penalty of not less than $125 nor more than $500, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in any county into or through which such railroad may run, provided that such road may plead and prove as a defense to the action for said penalty that such overcharge was unintentionally and innocently made, through a mistake of fact; provided that any such recovery as herein provided shall in no manner affect a recovery by the state of a penalty provided for such violation.

Sec. 18. If any railroad, as aforesaid, shall wilfully violate any other provisions of this act, or shall do any other act herein prohibited, or shall fail or refuse to perform any other duty enjoined upon it, for which a penalty has not herein been provided, for every such act of violation it shall pay the state of Texas a penalty of not more than $5000.

Sec. 19. All of the penalties herein provided, except as provided in section 17, shall be recovered, and suits thereon shall be brought in the name of the state of Texas in the proper court having jurisdiction thereof in Travis county, or in any county to or through which such railroad may run, by the attorney-general or under his direction; and the attorney bringing such suit shall receive a fee of $50 for each penalty recovered and collected by him, 10 per cent of the amount so collected to be paid by the state. In all suits arising under this act the rules of evidence shall be the same as in ordinary civil actions, except as otherwise herein provided. All fines and penalties recovered by the state under this act shall be paid into the treasury of the state.

Sec. 20. Upon application of any person the commission shall furnish certified copies of any classification, rates, rules, regulations or orders, and such certified copies, or printed copies, published by authority of the commission, shall be admissable in evidence in any suit and sufficient to establish the fact that any charge, rule, order or classification therein contained, and which may be issue in the trial is the official act of the commission.

A substantial compliance with the requirements of this act shall be sufficient to give effect to all the classifications, rates, charges, rules, regulations, requirements and orders made and established by the commission, and none of them shall be declared inoperative for any omission of a technical matter in [illegible] performance of such act.

Sec. 21. It is hereby [illegible] of such railroad com[illegible] the state concerning the [illegible] thereof are promptly prosecuted, and penalties due the state therefor recovered and collected. And said commission shall report all such violations, with the facts in their possession, to the attorney-general or other officer charged with the enforcement of the laws, and request him to institute the proper proceedings; and all suits between the state and any railroad shall have precedence in all courts over all other suits pending therein.

(a) It shall be the duty of the commission to investigate all complaints against railroad companies subject hereto, and to enforce all laws of this state in reference to railroads. But any two connecting railroads may enter into a contract whereby any part or all of the passengers, freight or cars, empty or loaded, hauled or transported by one and destined to points on or beyond the line of the other shall be delivered to, received and transported by the other, which contract, however, shall be submitted to the railroad commission for examination and approval, and when so approved shall be binding; but if said contract be not approved by the commission the same shall be void. Provided, that any connecting line delivering freight to the owner or consignee of such freight may be sued by the owner thereof in the county where the freight is delivered, for any damage that may be done to such freight in its transportation.

Sec. 22. The terms "road," "railroad," "railroad companies" and "railroad corporations," as herein used, shall be taken to mean and embrace all corporations, companies, individuals and associations of individuals, their lessees or receivers (appointed by any court whatsoever), that may now or hereafter own, operate, manage or control any railroad or part of a railroad in this state, and all such corporations, companies and associations of individuals, their lessees or receivers, as shall do the business of common carriers on any railroad in this state.

(a) The provisions of this act shall be construed to apply to and affect only the transportation of passengers, freight and cars between points within this state and this act shall not apply to street railways nor suburban belt lines of railway in or near cities or towns.

Sec. 23. This act shall not have the effect to release or waive any right of action by the state or any person for any right, penalty or forfeiture which may have arisen or may hereafter arise, under any law of this state; and all penalties accruing under this act shall be cumulative of each other, and a suit for or recovery of one shall not be a bar to the recovery of any other penalty; and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 24. The fact that there is no adequate and sufficient law for the regulation of railroads in the transportation of freight and passenger traffic, and the near approach of the close of the present session, creates an imperative public necessity and an emergency, necessitating the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days, and it is so suspended, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

ALLIANCE MEN!

The Cross Roads Alliance will meet delegates at McKinney to convey them to the county Alliance at that place which meets WEDNESDAY, the 15 instant.

THE DEMOCRAT

EDITED AND PUBLISHED

By the Democrat Publishing Company.

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What's the matter with the party lash?

The big political bosses are dry(ing) up.

Suspicion sometimes gets into the "soup."

"I had a good job and I lost it"—anonymous.

Our navy may be small, but it is backed by the patriotism of Uncle Sam.

W. C. Connor, independent candidate was elected mayor of Dallas by a plurality of 776 last Tuesday.

P. T. Barnum, the great showman and advertiser died on the 7th instant.

Newt Cooper, Texas sued ton and recovered a judgment for five pounds, valued at two cents per pound.

The legislature passed a bill authorizing the levying of a special tax of 15 cents on one hundred dollars for working the dirt roads.

Under the new administration, we trust our side walks will be repaired. At the present time they are in terrible shape in many places, and a disgrace to the city.

In the municipal election in Kansas last Tuesday the women voters were more numerous than ever before. They deposited their votes quietly and returned to their homes.

An election law has just been passed and signed by the Govenor, which only effects cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over. It provides that when a vote is challenged the voter must not only swear that he is a qualified voter, but he must also obtain the witness of a well known resident of the ward in which he votes. The witness is also put under oath and a memoranda kept for six months after the election. The law went into effect immediately upon its passage and signature by the Govenor.

COLLIN COUNTY!

It's Wonderful Development.

We take the following data from the "report of the Agricultural Beaureau" which we just received:

The county was organized in 1846, and contains an area of 884 square miles.

It has about 110 miles of railroads, at an assessed value of $944,420.

It's population in 1880 was 25,963; in 1890, 37,144 giving an increase of 11,131 in the past ten years.

Value of property in 1880, $5,203,532.00; in 1890, $10,277,600.00; an increase of $5.074,068.00 or almost doubled its wealth in ten years.

BANKS.—There are five banks in the county, with a total capital of $431,500 00 almost $100,000 each.

There are seven newspapers published in the county.

SCHOOLS.—The county has a school population of 7,848, with 82 school houses, and gives employment to 126 teachers. Average wages paid teachers: white—male $60, female $44; colored—male $45, female $30. Total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 8391, average attendance 3513, and the average length of school term 95 days. The estimated value of school houses and grounds is $32,200, school furniture $1,600, total value of school property $33 800. Total tuition revenue received from the state $31,392.

FARM AND CROPS.—There were 235 mortgages recorded in the county during the year, amount $249,000. There were 2,767 chattel mortgages recorded, amount $70,000. There are 2,593 farms in the county; 1887 renters on farms; 1114 farm laborers were employed at an average salary of $15 per month.

The farmers of the county purchased during the year 429,712 pounds bacon, 47,687 lbs. lard, 71,830 bushels of corn, 38,965 gallon of molasses.

CROP.	PRODUCT AND VALUE OF CROP 1889. ACRES.	PRODUCT.	VALUE.
Cotton, bales	84,807	31,170	$ 1,442,345
Corn, bushels	62,829	2,212,151	619,002
Wheat	28,363	352,008	230,838
Oats	20,972	744,003	150,051
Potatoes, sweet	209	29,380	16,246
Potatoes, Irish	41	272	2,805
Hay, cultivated, tons	188	3,321	14,887
Hay, prairie, tons	2,712	5,155	29,863
Hay, millet, tons	2,757	1,207	23,026
Sorghum, bbls. molasses	454	16,085	128,680
Tons, cotton seeds			

Improved lands sell for from $15 to $40 per acre, unimproved from $2.50 to $15. The average taxable value in this county is $9.40 per acre.

There were 898 marriages and 311 divorces in the county in

There were, 196 persons incarcerated in the county jail during the year; males, 190, females 6, white 90 colored 106.

There are 20 lawyers, 3 dentists, 150 mercantile establishments, 30 retail liquor dealers, 3 beer dealers, 3 flour mills, 2 saw mills 1 ice factory.

From John Johnson.

MCKINNEY, APRIL 7 1891.

Editor Democrat:

Human nature is the same the world over. The poor have never been respected in any country. You never saw a great man or rich man, but what had poor relatives, yet by his vote and power he will place his own blood kin in slavery. The history of Virginia proves the above.

The rich did not only unite with the govenor and rob the poor of their labor, but united church and state and put their own blood kin to death for worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience. This was in the grandest state of the union, when a colony. Take now, one of the grandest states of the north—Pennsylvania. There are 62,000 families under the power of a rich corporation in ten times worse fix than the blacks were in slavery.

This corporation owns that portion of the country that Fall's river run through. Their houses are all over that country. The laborers are first compelled to rent houses from the corporation, and out of the labor the rents are first secured. The corporation owns all the dry goods and groceries in that country, and force the laborers to buy from them, which costs the poor fellows double the amount they would have to pay the cash for outside the corporation.

This same corporation has its own doctors and the laborers have to pay a certain sum each year—sick or well. Coke says: They have their own police officers, and if a man don't suit them he is bounced out. No house dare to take him in, for if they do they share the same fate. Coke further states, that there were seven families put out at one time. The officers threw one sick woman outside of the door and threw her little effects after her. Six other families were thrown out by the same officers, on the same day. Shelter was allowed the sick woman, but not for the other six families.

Friends dare not take in women and children, after the latter had traveled miles. Coke says: The above corporation appoints their own postmaster, no matter which party is in power—the man, who the corporation recommends is appointed.

Even mail sent to these poor wretches is refused them. So you see they have no showing to better their condition. So far as help is concered the same power used on the black slave is used on them. The difference in correction is, the slave was controlled by the rod, these fellows by starving and being thrown out doors. Poor women and children have to suffer for a drunken husband's fault. Now gentlemen "straits" when Coke's speech was quoted to you, your reply was, "they are not our people." They are foreigners. Chickens came home to roost. They are roosting here in old Collin. Fine stock. Not a laborer or a farmer on the roost. All professional men. They selected their own roost and named themseless.

Here is their resolution.

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN.

In view of the fact that it is the custom of a large number of persons to mortgages their crops and stock to the merchants rendering them unable to pay their medical bills, and in order to avoid the unpleasant task of refusing the numerous calls from persons, who do not pay and that suffering humanity may receive prompt medical attention; therefore be it resolved:

1st. That we will not respond to the calls of any such persons until they do make satisfactory arrangements to secure our fees before the services are rendered.

R. NEATHERLY, M. D.
J. S. WELCH, M. D.
E. E. PHILLIPS, M. D.
D. M. YEARY, M. D.
C. C. J. ASTON, M. D.

Now ladies the above is the entering wedge to put your wives and children into slavery. Read Coke's speech, and see if the medical aid is not one of the main links in the Pennsylvania corporation, which holds 62,000 families in slavery to-day, which is a hundred times worse than black slavery. The question will be asked, "how can white slavery be worse than black slavery? The blacks were raised in ignorance, could not console each other with letters and papers. Their daughters were subject to their masters, master's sons and overseers. Their virtue was unprotected. 'Daddy,' nor 'mammy' dare not open their lips. This was really the main reason for liberating the black slave. Now with all the above barbarism with the black slaves, when he was stricken down with disease the best doctors, nurses, and nourishment were procured for him. The poor white slave has to pay his doctor before the services are rendered. You know there are but two bad pay masters, one pays before the services are rendered, the other never pays. The nourishment and nurse is left out. Here comes the worst of all. The corporation has their spies out all the time. If you say one word about working twelve hours a day, at 62 cents, and then being forced to buy all your goods and groceries from the corporation at double price, which brought them down to 31 cents per day, if they "cheap" out, they go family and all and no man is allowed to go on their land and haul them off. They have to lay there in the weather until they come to terms. Coke further says: Their suffering are so great that their children becomes stupid and their sons as soon as they get large enough they go into the saloons, and their daughters into ill fame. Now laborers, you men that have wives and daughters, that respects them more then whisky, torch-lights and the name of parties. The time has come to go to work. Remember that poverty is no disgrace, that our creator choose a poor woman and gave her the honor of being the mother of our savior. Our savior choose all poor laborers to help him to do the work, that his father sent him to do. Not a rich man nor a lawyer or a doctor did he choose.

JOHN JOHNSON.

FACE TO FACE WITH DEATH.

A Young Society Woman's Remarkable Experience Before a Mirror.

"At the ball last night," said a man talking to a companion at his club dinner, "a girl with whom I sat out one of the dances told me of a rather curious experience she had earlier in the evening. She said she was in the hands of her maid for the ball, was seated before her dressing table having her hair done; the room was warm and flooded with light; her ball gown was in her sight. She was reading during the process some light society novel, and, as she rather shamefacedly confessed, munching bonbons between times.

"All at once she grew tired of candies and fiction, and, putting both aside, sat looking in the glass while the maid worked. She was thinking of the ball and various anticipations she had concerning it, when, suddenly, without warning, and from no apparent cause, she found herself face to face with her own death.

"She put it very graphically: 'It was personal death I was struggling with,' she said, 'not the abstract death that we read of in the newspapers nor the future long-to-be-postponed mortality which we more or less indifferently accept as one common destiny. It was the actual end of my life, the finis of everything for me, and the going out from my home and friends to the darkness and horror of the unknown beyond. What religious faith I had forsook me completely.

"'I trembled and a cold dampness gathered on my forehead, I choked and started to my feet. My maid, alarmed, asked if I were ill. I said yes, and I was—ill with dread, but nothing more, for I was conscious of feeling perfectly well. She went to fetch a glass of water, and before she returned the vision, or whatever it was, had gone as quickly as it had come. The hairdressing was resumed, and I could detect no physical results of the visitation, which was terribly real and awful while it lasted, and I shall not soon forget it.'

"I reminded her of some verses of Aldrich on a similar subject, where, while the carriage waits at the door for milady's forgotten fan, the husband or lover is confronted in the same dismal way, but she had never seen or heard of them. Her experience was evidently very genuine and had made a considerable impression upon her."—New York Times.

Discovery of Natural Gas.

The first that was heard of natural gas in the states was in the year 1815, when it was found in Charlestown. Some six years later, a story is told of a woman going out one dark night to draw water at a place called Fredonia, in New York state—when she put down her lantern, much to her consternation a spring of gas by the well took fire. In 1824, when Lafayette passed through the same neighborhood, in honor of the occasion, Taylor house, where he staid, was illuminated with the gas laid on by pipes direct from the earth.

The great reservoirs of natural gas were first tapped in the process of boring artesian wells. As soon as one of the [illegible] reached a certain depth the whole air, and the gas escaped by the vent with a roar that could be heard from afar. One American gentleman boring for water met with this experience, and, having no other use for the gas, stuck a tall pipe into the hole, applied a light to the top, when the flame shot upward, and thus created a beacon fire which illuminated the country round for miles. Years afterward this light was still burning, and probably may be seen to this day.—Chambers' Journal.

Why Soldiers Break Ranks.

There are very few bridges in the world over which troops are allowed to march in regular step. In general, when coming to a bridge, particularly a suspension bridge, the drums or bands are stopped, the array is broken and the soldiers pass over without keeping step, or rather taking pains not to keep step. The reason is found in the fact that a very slight initial vibration, if continued, is imparted to the whole structure, and in a short time becomes so strong a downward strain at every recurrence as speedily to endanger the safety of the strongest bridge.

The same principle is illustrated in some houses, which can be made to tremble from roof to foundation by persistently and regularly pressing with the foot on a loose board in one of the floors. A similar curious circumstance is seen in the case of certain churches in which it is dangerous to play the heavy pedal pipes of a grand organ, for the reason that the vibration becomes so great as to shatter the panes of glass in the windows, and even to imperil the safety of the roof.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Spiders Are Industrious.

No small insect ever escapes from the web of a spider, a fact which is not to be wondered at when it is considered that an ordinary sized snare may contain as many as 120,000 viscid globules. The spinner is constantly engaged in repairing injuries to the web inflicted by wind, stray leaves or captured insects. Once a day the whole snare is subjected to rigorous examination, and any broken or loosened threads are adjusted.—Cornhill Magazine.

An Open Inclosure.

The following was related by the late Judge Breckenridge, of western Pennsylvania: "I once heard a Virginia lawyer object to an expression in one of the acts of the assembly of Pennsylvania, which read, 'That the state house yard in the city of Philadelphia should be surrounded by a brick wall and remain an open inclosure forever.'"—Providence Journal.

Off and On.

Ringway—Those are not your clothes, are they?

Featherstone—No, my tailor's.

Ringway—What are you wearing them for?

Featherstone—My own are being repaired.—Clothier and Furnisher.

The enthusiastic Dallas second warder who remarked. "Well, this is a——double jump up, and get there Eli republican town. I'm going to sell out and go back to McKinney where they are all democrats, hadn't evidently heard the "news from Hiram." McKinney elected E. H. Bowlby, a republican, for mayor over a democrat.—Dallas News.

From Vineland.

VINELAND, APRIL 8 1891.

Editor Democrat:

The farmers are well up with their work in this community.

The entertainment to be given by the young people at Hackberry will come off on the 11th of this month instead of the 17th as was reported.

Miss Stella, will beging work in a millinery store in McKinney next Monday.

Dr. J. B. Hartin, has been on the sick list for sometime, but is better.

S. A. Jones' wife is very sick at this writing.

The Sunday school at Hackberry, is in a flourishing condition. A large attendance, good order, and much interest, manifested.

Bloomdale Alliance is still alive, and in good working order.

The camp meeting will bring many good men into the ranks. Arrangements should be made to insure a grand success. Non-Alliance men argue, that the camp-meeting will cost a great deal. We agree to that, but the farmer makes the money, and of course he has a right to spend it as he chooses.

ROUND UP.

A Mystery Explained.

The papers contain frequent notices of rich, prettie and educated girls eloping with negros, tramps and coachmen. The well-known specialist, Dr. Franklin Miles, says all such girls are more or less histerical nervous, very impulsive, unbalanced, usualy subject to headache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, immoderate crying or laugning, These show a weak nervous system for which there is on remedy equal to Restorative Nervine. Trial bottles and a fine book containing marvelous cures, free at Smith Bros., drug store, who also sell, and guarantee Dr. Miles celebrated New Heart Cure, the finest of heart tonics. Cures fluttering, short breath, etc.

From Rhea's Mill.

RHEA'S MILL, APRIL, 1, '91.

Editor Democrat.

I will drop you a few lines from this part of the country. [illegible] been very sick with la grippe.

Corn planting is the order of the day. Wheat looks fine. There are not a great many oats sowed.

C. A. McMeans gave us a fine speech at Rhea's Mill Wednesday night, which was listened to with interest. He explained the principles of the Alliance and said if a man was not a christian and would follow the principles of the Alliance it would lead him to be a christian. He also said, that there had been men, who joined the order, and had dropped out and misrepresented the Alliance to the business men of the country, which has caused it to have so many enemies.

Brother Mack, said he was going to Jones county Alliance, the 14th of April. Mr. Editor can't you come out to our county Alliance, it meets at Cross Roads, about 4 1-2 miles north of Rhea's Mill, on the 15th instant. We will find you some place to bunk and some ham to eat. I will close with best wishes to The DEMOCRAT and its readers.

F. A.

Charming people, these exceptional people! Here's a medicine—Dr. Pierces Golden Medical Discovery for instance and it's cured hundreds, thousands that're known, and thousands that're unknown, and yet yours is an exceptional case! Do you think that that bit of human nature which you call "I" is different from the other parcels of human nature? "But you dont know my case." Good friend, in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases the causes are the same— impure blood—and that's why "Golden Medical Discovery" cures ninety-nine out of every hundred. You may be the exception. And you may not. But would you rather be the exception, or would you rather be well? If you're the exception it costs you nothing, you get your money back—but suppose it cures you? Let the "Golden Medical Discovery" take the risk.

Copyright, 1890.

A departure from ordinary methods has long been adopted by the makers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. They know what it can do—and they *guarantee* it. Your money is promptly returned, if it fails to benefit or cure in all diseases arising from torpid liver or impure blood. No better terms could be asked for. No better remedy can be had. Nothing else that claims to be a blood-purifier is sold in this way—because nothing else is like the "G. M. D."

So positively certain is it in its curative effects as to *warrant* its makers in selling it, as they are doing, through druggists, *on trial!*

It's especially potent in curing Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands, Tumors and Swellings. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Marriage Bells.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by County Clerk Keen, since our last report:

G. W. Smiley and Bettie Reeves, M. W. Watson and Leona Davis, George Woods and Hattie D. Read, Alexander Cornelius and Janie Hunter, Homer J. Dowda and Lelia Edens, J. H. Kerr and Ada Kennedy.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

McKinney and Collin county received a flattering write up of nearly a column in the Colorado Exchange Journal of last week.

TO THE ALLIANCE FRATERNITY OF COLLIN COUNTY.

The next regular quarterly session of Collin County Farmers Alliance will convene with Cross Roads Alliance the 3rd Wednesday in April, that being the 15th day, 1891. Brethren be prompt in sending up your delegates as business of importance will be transacted

Faternally,

J. Y. BROOKS,
Sec'y Collin Co. Alliance.

Do You Believe

Delicions fruit would be a desirable addition to your family supplies; that sweet flowers would make your home more attractive; that ornamental plantswould increase your joys? Then go to the

M'KINNEY NURSERIES

for anything in the fruit, flower and evergreen line, for best of everything, at lowest rates.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

BRISTOL BROS.,
Druggist.

PROTECT YOUR GRAPES.

The Ohio Grape Protector Co. of Ironton, Ohio, have introduced a weather proof paper bag, with instantaneous attachment, for covering grapes which protects them from blight, birds and insects, and prevents mildew and rot. Prices very low. See their advertisement.

Do You Suppose We Are Asleep.

OUR MOTTO

Is to sell Dry Goods and Clothing from 5 cents to fifteen cents on the dollar cheaper than any house in McKinney.

WHY ?

BECAUSE WE OFFER NO Baits in calico and cotton plaids

Buy no ones trade with popcorn prices

But give 100 cents worth for YOUR DOLLAR.

Dont buy your spring Goods before giving us a careful look.

Respectfully,

M. ARON.

Good Boarding AND LODGING AT THE City Hotel

PRICES REASONABLE.

J. H. Orenduff, Prop.

YOU ARE LOOKING AT TH

So are several thousand others.

PUT YOUR "AD" HERE.

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The legislature passed a bill authorizing the levying of a special tax of 15 cents on one hundred dollars for working the dirt roads.

Under, the new administration, we trust our side walks will be repaired. At the present time they are in terrible shape in many places, and a disgrace to the city.

In the municipal election in Kansas last Tuesday the women voters were more numerous than ever before. They deposited their votes quietly and returned to their homes.

An election law has just been passed and signed by the Govenor, which only effects cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over. It provides that when a vote is challenged the voter must not only swear that he is a qualified voter, but he must also obtain the witness of a well known resident of the ward in which he votes. The witness is also put under oath and a memoranda kept for six months after the election. The law went into effect immediately upon its passage and signature by the Govenor.

COLLIN COUNTY!

It's Wonderful Development.

We take the following data from the "report of the Agricultural Beaurean" which we just received:

The county was organized in 1846, and contains an area of 884 square miles.

It has about 110 miles of railroads, at an assessed value of $944,420.

It's population in 1880 was 25,983; in 1890, 37,144 giving an increase of 11,131 in the past ten years.

Value of property in 1880, $5,203,532.00; in 1890, $10,277,600.00; an increase of $5.074,068.00 or almost doubled its wealth in ten years.

BANKS.—There are five banks in the county, with a total capital of $431,500 00 almost $100,000 each.

There are seven newspapers published in the county.

SCHOOLS.—The county has a school population of 7,848, with 82 school houses, and gives employment to 126 teachers. Average wages paid teachers: white—male $60, female $44; colored—male $45, female $30. Total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 8391, average attendance 3513, and the average length of school term 95 days. The estimated value of school houses and grounds is $32,200, school furniture $1,600, total value of school property $33 800. Total tuition revenue received from the state $31,392.

FARM AND CROPS.—There were 235 mortgages recorded in the county during the year, amount $249,000. There were 2,767 chattel mortgages recorded, amount $70,000. There are 2,593 farms in the county; 1887 renters on farms; 1114 farm laborers were employed at an average salary of $15 per month.

The farmers of the county purchased during the year 429,712 pounds bacon, 47,687 lbs. lard, 71,830 bushels of corn, 38,965 gallon of molasses.

PRODUCT AND VALUE OF CROP 1889.

CROP.	ACRES.	PRODUCT.	VALUE.
Cotton, bales	84,807	32,170	$ 1,442,345
Corn, bushels	62,829	2,212,161	510,002
Wheat	28,363	352,808	230,838
Oats	20,972	744,063	150,061
Potatoes, sweet	200	29,380	16,246
Potatoes, Irish	41	5,865	2,805
Hay, cultivated, tons	188	272	1,360
Hay, prairie, tons	2,712	3,321	14,887
Hay, millet, tons	2,757	5,155	29,863
Sorghum, bbls. molasses	454	1,207	23,026
Tons, cotton seeds		16,035	128,680

Improved lands sell for from $15 to $40 per acre, unimproved from $2.50 to $15. The average taxable value in this county is $9.40 per acre.

There were 398 marriages and 241 divorces in the county in

There were, 196 persons incarcerated in the county jail during the year; males, 190, females 6, white 90 colored 106.

There are 20 lawyers, 3 dentists, 150 mercantile establishments, 30 retail liquor dealers, 3 beer dealers, 3 flour mills, 2 saw mills 1 ice factory.

From John Johnson.

MCKINNEY, APRIL 7 1891.

Editor Democrat:

Human nature is the same the world over. The poor have never been respected in any country. You never saw a great man or rich man, but what had poor relatives, yet by his vote and power he will place his own blood kin in slavery. The history of Virginia proves the above.

The rich did not only unite with the govenor and rob the poor of their labor, but united church and state and put their own blood kin to death for worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience. This was in the grandest state of the union, when a colony. Take now, one of the grandest states of the north—Pennsylvania. There are 62,000 families under the power of a rich corporation in ten times worse fix than the blacks were in slavery.

This corporation owns that portion of the country that Fall's river run through. Their houses are all over that country. The laborers are first compelled to rent houses from the corporation, and out of the labor the rents are first secured. The corporation owns all the dry goods and groceries in that country, and force the laborers to buy from them, which costs the poor fellows double the amount they would have to pay the cash for outside the corporation.

This same corporation has its own doctors and the laborers have to pay a certain sum each year—sick or well. Coke says: They have their own police officers, and if a man don't suit them he is bounced out. No house dare to take him in, for if they do they share the same fate. Coke further states, that there were seven families put out at one time. The officers threw one sick woman outside of the door and threw her little effects after her. Six other families were thrown out by the same officers, on the same day. Shelter was allowed the sick woman, but not for the other six families.

Friends dare not take in women and children, after the latter had traveled miles. Coke says: The above corporation appoints their own postmaster, no matter which party is in power—the man, who the corporation recommends is appointed.

Even mail sent to these poor wretches is refused them. So you see they have no showing to better their condition. So far as help is concered the same power used on the black slave is used on them. The difference in correction is, the slave was controlled by the rod, these fellows by starving and being thrown out doors. Poor women and children have to suffer for a drunken husband's fault. Now gentlemen "straits" when Coke's speech was quoted to you, your reply was, "they are not our people." They are foreigners. Chickens came home to roost. They are roosting here in old Collin. Fine stock. Not a laborer or a farmer on the roost. All professional men. They selected their own roost and named themseless.

Here is their resolution.

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN.

In view of the fact that it is the custom of a large number of persons to mortgages their crops and stock to the merchants rendering them unable to pay their medical bills, and in order to avoid the unpleasant task of refusing the numerous calls from persons, who do not pay and that suffering humanity may receive prompt medical attention; therefore be it resolved:

1st. That we will not respond to the calls of any such persons until they do make satisfactory arrangements to secure our fees before the services are rendered.

R. NEATHERLY, M. D.
J. S. WELCH, M. D.
E. E. PHILLIPS, M. D.
D. M. YEARY, M. D.
C. C. J ASTON, M. D.

Now ladies the above is the entering wedge to put your wives and children into slavery. Read Coke's speech, and see if the medical aid is not one of the main links in the Pennsylvania corporation, which holds 62,000 families in slavery to-day, which is a hundred times worse than black slavery. The question will be asked, "how can white slavery be worse than black slavery? The blacks were raised in ignorance, could not console each other with letters and papers. Their daughters were subject to their masters, master's sons and overseers. Their virture was unprotected. 'Daddy,' nor 'mammy' dare not open their lips. This was really the main reason for liberating the black slave. Now with all the above barbarism with the black slaves, when he was stricken down with disease the best doctors, nurses, and nourishment were procured for him. The poor white slave has to pay his doctor before the services are rendered. You know there are but two bad pay masters, one pays before the services are rendered, the other never pays. The nourishment and nurse is left out. Here comes the worst of all. The corporation has their spies out all the time. If you say one word about working twelve hours a day, at 62 cents, and then being forced to buy all your goods and groceries from the corporation at double price, which brought them down to 31 cents per day, if they "cheap" out, they go family and all and no man is allowed to go on their land and haul them off. They have to lay there in the weather until they come to terms. Coke further says: Their suffering are so great that their children becomes stupid and their sons as soon as they get large enough they go into the saloons, and their daughters into ill fame. Now laborers, you men that have wives and daughters, that respects them more then whisky, torch-lights and the name of parties. The time has come to go to work. Remember that poverty is no disgrace, that our creator choose a poor woman and gave her the honor of being the mother of our savior. Our savior choose all poor laborers to help him to do the work, that his father sent him to do. Not a rich man nor a lawyer or a doctor did he choose.

JOHN JOHNSON.

FACE TO FACE WITH DEATH.

A Young Society Woman's Remarkable Experience Before a Mirror.

"At the ball last night," said a man talking to a companion at his club dinner, "a girl with whom I sat out one of the dances told me of a rather curious experience she had earlier in the evening. She said she was in the hands of her maid for the ball, was seated before her dressing table having her hair done; the room was warm and flooded with light; her ball gown was in her sight. She was reading during the process some light society novel, and, as she rather shamefacedly confessed, munching bonbons between times.

"All at once she grew tired of candies and fiction, and, putting both aside, sat looking in the glass while the maid worked. She was thinking of the ball and various anticipations she had concerning it, when, suddenly, without warning, and from no apparent cause, she found herself face to face with her own death.

"She put it very graphically: 'It was personal death I was struggling with,' she said, 'not the abstract death that we read of in the newspapers nor the future long-to-be-postponed mortality which we more or less indifferently accept as one common destiny. It was the actual end of my life, the finis of everything for me, and the going out from my home and friends to the darkness and horror of the unknown beyond. What religious faith I had forsook me completely.

"'I trembled and a cold dampness gathered on my forehead, I choked and started to my feet. My maid, alarmed, asked if I were ill. I said yes, and I was—ill with dread, but nothing more, for I was conscious of feeling perfectly well. She went to fetch a glass of water, and before she returned the vision, or whatever it was, had gone as quickly as it had come. The hairdressing was resumed, and I could detect no physical results of the visitation, which was terribly real and awful while it lasted, and I shall not soon forget it.'

"I reminded her of some verses of Aldrich on a similar subject, where, while the carriage waits at the door for milady's forgotten fan, the husband or lover is confronted in the same dismal way, but she had never seen or heard of them. Her experience was evidently very genuine and had made a considerable impression upon her."—New York Times.

Discovery of Natural Gas.

The first that was heard of natural gas in the states was in the year 1815, when it was found in Charlestown. Some six years later, a story is told of a woman going out one dark night to draw water at a place called Fredonia, in New York state—when she put down her lantern, much to her consternation a spring of gas by the well took fire. In 1824, when Lafayette passed through the same neighborhood, in honor of the occasion, Taylor house, where he staid, was illuminated with the gas laid on by pipes direct from the earth.

The great reservoirs of natural gas were first tapped in the process of boring artesian wells. As soon as one of the apparatus reached a certain depth the whole air, and the gas escaped by the vent with a roar that could be heard from afar. One American gentleman boring for water met with this experience, and, having no other use for the gas, stuck a tall pipe into the hole, applied a light to the top, when the flame shot upward, and thus created a beacon fire which illuminated the country round for miles. Years afterward this light was still burning, and probably may be seen to this day.—Chambers' Journal.

Why Soldiers Break Ranks.

There are very few bridges in the world over which troops are allowed to march in regular step. In general, when coming to a bridge, particularly a suspension bridge, the drums or bands are stopped, the array is broken and the soldiers pass over without keeping step, or rather taking pains not to keep step. The reason is found in the fact that a very slight initial vibration, if continued, is imparted to the whole structure, and in a short time becomes so strong a downward strain at every recurrence as speedily to endanger the safety of the strongest bridge.

The same principle is illustrated in some houses, which can be made to tremble from roof to foundation by persistently and regularly pressing with the foot on a loose board in one of the floors. A similar curious circumstance is seen in the case of certain churches in which it is dangerous to play the heavy pedal pipes of a grand organ, for the reason that the vibration becomes so great as to shatter the panes of glass in the windows, and even to imperil the safety of the roof.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Spiders Are Industrious.

No small insect ever escapes from the web of a spider, a fact which is not to be wondered at when it is considered that an ordinary sized snare may contain as many as 120,000 viscid globules. The spinner is constantly engaged in repairing injuries to the web inflicted by wind, stray leaves or captured insects. Once a day the whole snare is subjected to rigorous examination, and any broken or loosened threads are adjusted.—Cornhill Magazine.

An Open Inclosure.

The following was related by the late Judge Breckenridge, of western Pennsylvania: "I once heard a Virginia lawyer object to an expression in one of the acts of the assembly of Pennsylvania, which read, 'That the state house yard in the city of Philadelphia should be surrounded by a brick wall and remain an open inclosure forever.'"—Providence Journal.

Off and On.

Ringway—Those are not your clothes, are they?

Featherstone—No, my tailor's.

Ringway—What are you wearing them for?

Featherstone—My own are being repaired.—Clothier and Furnisher.

The enthusiastic Dallas second warder who remarked. "Well, this is a- - - - double jump up, and get there Eli republican town. I'm going to sell out and go back to McKinney where they are all democrats, hadn't evidently heard the "news from Hiram." McKinney elected S. H. Bowlby, a republican, for mayor over a democrat.—Dallas News.

From Vineland.

VINELAND, APRIL 8 1891.

Editor Democrat:

The farmers are well up with their work in this community.

The entertainment to be given by the young people at Hackberry will come off on the 11th of this month instead of the 17th as was reported.

Miss Stella, will beging work in a millinery store in McKinney next Monday.

Dr. J. B. Hartin, has been on the sick list for sometime, but is better.

S. A. Jones' wife is very sick at this writing.

The Sunday school at Hackberry, is in a flourishing condition. A large attendance, good order, and much interest, manifested.

Bloomdale Alliance is still alive, and in good working order.

The camp meeting will bring many good men into the ranks. Arrangements should be made to insure a grand success. Non-Alliance men argue, that the camp-meeting will cost a great deal. We agree to that, but the farmer makes the money, and of course he has a right to spend it as he chooses.

ROUND UP.

A Mystery Explained.

The papers contain frequent notices of rich, prettie and educated girls eloping with negros, tramps and coachmen. The well-known specialist, Dr. Franklin Miles, says all such girls are more or less histerical nervous, very impulsive, unbalanced, usualy subject to headache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, immoderate crying or laughing, These show a weak nervous system for which there is on remedy equal to Restorative Nervine. Trial bottles and a fine book containing marvelous cures, free at Smith Bros., drug store, who also sell, and guarantee Dr. Miles celebrated New Heart Cure, the finest of heart tonics. Cures fluttering, short breath, etc.

From Rhea's Mill.

RHEA'S MILL, APRIL, 1, '91.

Editor Democrat.

I will drop you a few lines from this part of the country. Brother [illegible] been very sick with la grippe.

Corn planting is the order of the day. Wheat looks fine. There are not a great many oats sowed.

C. A. McMeans gave us a fine speech at Rhea's Mill Wednesday night, which was listened to with interest. He explained the principles of the Alliance and said if a man was not a christian and would follow the principles of the Alliance it would lead him to be a christian. He also said, that there had been men, who joined the order, and had dropped out and misrepresented the Alliance to the business men of the country, which has caused it to have so many enemies.

Brother Mack, said he was going to Jones county Alliance, the 14th of April. Mr. Editor can't you come out to our county Alliance, it meets at Cross Roads, about 4 1-2 miles north of Rhea's Mill, on the 15th instant? We will find you some place to bunk and some ham to eat. I will close with best wishes to The DEMOCRAT and its readers.

F. A.

Charming people, these exceptional people! Here's a medicine—Dr. Pierces Golden Medical Discovery for instance and it's cured hundreds, thousands that're known, thousands that're unknown, and yet yours is an exceptional case! Do you think that that bit of human nature which you call "I" is different from the other parcels of human nature? "But you dont know my case." Good friend, in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases the causes are the same— impure blood—and that's why "Golden Medical Discovery" cures ninety-nine out of every hundred. You may be the exception. And you may not. But would you rather be the exception, or would you rather be well? If you're the exception it costs you nothing, you get your money back—but suppose it cures you? Let the "Golden Medical Discovery" take the risk.

Copyright, 1890.

A departure from ordinary methods has long been adopted by the makers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. They know what it can do—and they *guarantee* it. Your money is promptly returned, if it fails to benefit or cure in all diseases arising from torpid liver or impure blood. No better terms could be asked for. No better remedy can be had. Nothing else that claims to be a blood-purifier is sold in this way—because nothing else is like the "G. M. D."

So positively certain is it in its curative effects as to *warrant* its makers in selling it, as they are doing, through druggists, *on trial!*

It's especially potent in curing Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands, Tumors and Swellings. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Marriage Bells.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by County Clerk Keen, since our last report:

G. W. Smiley and Bettie Reeves, M. W. Watson and Leona Davis, George Woods and Hattie D. Read, Alexander Cornelius and Janie Hunter, Homer J. Dowda and Lelia Edens, J. H. Kerr and Ada Kennedy.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

McKinney and Collin county received a flattering write up of nearly a column in the Colorado Exchange Journal of last week.

TO THE ALLIANCE FRATERNITY OF COLLIN COUNTY.

The next regular quarterly session of Collin County Farmers Alliance will convene with Cross Roads Alliance the 3rd Wednesday in April, that being the 15th day, 1891. Brethren be prompt in sending up your delegates as business of importance will be transacted

Faternally,

J. Y. BROOKS,
Sec'y Collin Co. Alliance.

Do You Believe

Delicious fruit would be a desirable addition to your family supplies; that sweet flowers would make your home more attractive; that ornamental plants would increase your joys? Then go to the

M'KINNEY NURSERIES

for anything in the fruit, flower and evergreen line, for best of everything, at lowest rates.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

BRISTOL BROS.,
Druggist.

PROTECT YOUR GRAPES.

The Ohio Grape Protector Co. of Ironton, Ohio, have introduced a weather proof paper bag, with instantaneous attachment, for covering grapes which protects them from blight, birds and insects, and prevents mildew and rot. Prices very low. See their advertisement.

Do You Suppose We Are Asleep.

OUR MOTTO

Is to sell Dry Goods and Clothing from five cents to fifteen cents on the dollar cheaper than any house in McKinney.

WHY?

BECAUSE WE OFFER NO

Baits in calico and cotton plaids

Buy no ones trade with popcorn prices

But give 100 cents worth for YOUR DOLLAR.

Dont buy your spring Goods before giving us a careful look.

Respectfully,

M. ARON.

Good Boarding

AND

LODGING

AT THE

City Hotel

PRICES REASONABLE.

J. H. Orenduff, Prop

YOU ARE LOOKING AT THIS

So are several thousand others.

PUT YOUR "AD" HERE.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

rvices every Sabbath at 11 o'clock
, and 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. S. Weaver,
or. Sabbath school every Sabbath
30 a. m. ——— superintend-

PRESBYTERIAN.

rvices every Sabbath at 11 o'clock
n. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school
y Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. Prayer
ting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

METHODIST.

rvices every Sabbath at 11 o'clock
and 7:15 p. m.. Rev. J. A. Staf-
pastor. Sabbath school every
bath at 9:45 a. m. ———
perintendent. Prayer meeting ev-
Wednesday night at 7: 0.

CHRISTIAN.

reaching every Sabbath morning at
. m. and 7:30 p. m. Elder Pritchett,
or. Sunday school every Sabbath
:30 a. m. P. Harris, superintend-
Prayer meeting every Wednesday
t at 7:30.

BAPTIST.

reaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock
and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school
day morning at 9:45 o'clock. T. C.
ry, superintendent.

H. & T. C. TIME CARD.

ng south,	No. 2	6:00 a. m.
"	No. 4	4:48 p. m.
"	No. 14	9:10 p. m.
ng north,	No. 3	9:04 a. m.
"	No. 1	8:46 p. m.
"	No. 13	6:10 a. m

M. K. & T.

ves at	12:40 p. m.
ves at	1:45 p. m.

OCAL NEWS.

Now let the town boom.

otton planting is in full st.

. F. Wilmeth called on us ay.

. T. Shumate, of Dallas, is he city.

E. Graham, of Dallas, is in n to-day.

Nelson Gray, of New York, n the city.

R. F. McLarry was very un ll yesterday.

The prospects are good for a rge fruit crop.

Wm. D. Richardson, of Dal is in the city.

Mrs. Bettie Straughan, of ney is very sick.

H. D. Hungerford, of Saint uis, is in the city.

Mr. Reedy of Plano was in city last Monday.

Glen Stiff was in Sherman e first of the week.

C. G. Carpenter, of Waldo, rkansas, is in the city.

Dave Runnion is up town af r a week's illness again.

Shorty, the painter came in om a trip north Tuesday.

Dallas and McKinney don't ke 'em "straight" any more.

The city election is over. Let boom our county and town.

We saw several of the Alto boys on the street this week.

Judge J. A. L. Wolfe, of Sher an was in the city yesterday.

It being the first an unusual rge crowd was in the city last onday.

The refreshing rain Wednes ay night was of great value to e crops.

Miss Ida Turner, of Plano is siting Miss Allie Mitchel of is city.

George Murphy, of Sherman as in the city last week on usiness.

To our new city dads: Give s hitching racks for the farm r's stock.

Geo. Jennins, of St. Louis is oing the city to-day in the rocery line.

A. W. Symmes, of Chicago, s mixing with the McKinney enisons to-day.

Aron's head clerk, Jim Waters spent last Sunday in he country.

The straight Democrats put heir "Foote" in it, but they idn't get it out.

H. E. Basham, proprietor of he Foote House has been sick or several days.

An altercation was barely revented near the Morrow lock last Monday.

Mr. John Stiff, returned Tues ay from Denison, where his amily are visiting.

Jourdon O. Straughan passed hrough the city last week en oute to Palo Pinto

Our job press is kept busy nearly all the time. People ppreciate good work.

We received a nice letter rom Johnson school house, which was not signed.

W. H. Shelby, the popular t. Louis shoe man, is working he shoe trade to-day.

A. Skellman, of Bewleyville, Ky., has arrived to take the clerk-ship of the Foote House.

Mr. Carter of the clerks office is at Graybill attending the bed side of his sick daughter.

F. C. Thompson, of The DEMOCRAT went over to Jefferson to-day for a few days visit.

Prof. Green's family, of Johnson school house is getting better after a siege of la grippe.

E. R Hall, of Wilmeth, is the father of a bouncing ten pound girl. All parties doing well.

J. F. Aubrey—a popular gents furnishing goods man of San Antonio is taking orders in the city.

The old Rhine building is being torn down, preparatory to building the new Collin county bank.

Edwin Booth, the star of the world, since the death of his partner, Lawrence Barrett, has retired from the stage.

J. R. Cox, of Weston, was in Wednesday and ordered The DEMOCRAT sent to him, for which he cashed up.

Mr. E. G. Shaw and family passed through the city last Monday enroute to Dickens county. Mr. Shaw gave The DEMOCRAT a pleasant call. Success to him.

On the 11th instant, the young folks of Vineland, will give an entertainment at Hackberry entitled "Lova the pauper." Admission free. Everybody invited.

Several of our citizens attended the torch-light procession at Dallas last Saturday night in the interest of Cole, the Democratic nominee for mayor of that city.

Hackberry singing class will sing two days at the camp-meeting and on the public square of this city during the week of the meeting.

The City Election.

The city election passed off quietly last Tuesday resulting in the election of Hunt Bowlby for mayor, by a majority of 52 over Lawrence Foote the democrat nominee. John C. Coleman, Gid Dowlen, W. H. Burger, and Jesse Snain were elected councilmen. Up to Monday Bowlby had no opponent Drs. Gullett and McAuley having with drawn frem the race. Monday circulars were freely scattered calling for a democratic mass meeting for Monday night the object being to nominate a candidate in opposition to Mr. Bowlby. Tuck Hill was elected chairman and T. F. Mangum, secretary.

After some speech making by Messrs. Mangum, Hill, Judge Abernathy and others in favor of nominating a ticket, a committee was appointed to name a candidate. The committee was composed of Gabe Beck, Jacob Aron, Gabe Lucas, M. G. Abernathy and Jesse Shain.

The report named Lawrence Foote, who reluctaully accepted. Speeches were made urging all true democrats to vote for the nominee. One of the speakers felt proud that he had never voted for a republican during his lifetime. The chairman wanted to see the color of the man's hair, who would not support the nominee. Richard Rambo immediately got up as one who would vote for Bowlby.

From New Hope

NEW HOPE MARCH, 30, 1891.
Editor Democrat.

I am a reader of your valuable paper. Thought I would drop you a few lines.

The farmers of this section are in a muddle, or I should say in the mud. They have not plowed a bit this week.

Mr. T. A. Mallow, is building a fence around part of his land. His family are well of the measels.

Mr. Littlejohn is improving his place, by clearing off the timber in front of his residence.

Mr. Editor, what makes the partisan press hollow so loud when the laboring people wants a share in the management of our law making departments? I see no harm in it. If it is not right please tell me why?

As it is drying up I will hold off. I believe every body is going to the Alliance.

I tell you, the farmers are getting after the swindlers of the working people. That's right. Give it to "um" straight

GRAND PA.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mrs. N. A. Willis & Sons, of the Kentucky house, will occupy the brick hotel next door to the Post office, sometime next month. With their experience and good management, and a new house with good rooms will give our city another first class hotel.

For years the editor of the Burlington Junction, (Mo.,) Post, has been subject to cramp colic or fits of indigestion, which prostrated him for several hours and unfited him for business for two or three days. For the past year he has been useing Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhœa Remedy whenever occasion required, and it has inverably given him prompt relief. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Bristol Bros

Subject of the morning discourse at the C. P. church next Sunday. The atonement. Night discourse. Moral gymnastics.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it. $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

A Terrible Crime.

A Young Man Murdered While Asleep.

Last Thursday evening the news of a horrible murder reached this city. Isreal Boren, who is near 75 years old went to the bedside of Sydney Nance, who is about twenty years old and cut his head to pieces, while he was asleep, at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Boren lives about 2 1-2 miles southeast from Blue Ridge. With him lived Noah Nance, who married Boren's grand daughter, and, who is a brother of Sydney Nance, the latter living with them. It appears that no ill feeling existed between young Nance and Boren. On the evening before the tragic event Sidney Nance returned home from a social gathering in the neighborhood and being questioned he told Boren that he had enjoyed himself hugely and immediately went to his bed up stairs. Young Hildreth slept with him. The next morning about five o'clock Hildreth called from up stairs to Mrs. Noah Nance, that "grandpa has killed Syd"

The woman rushed up stairs and met a sad sight. On the bed lay poor Sydney Nance, with his skull cut to pieces with the blade of an axe and the blood streaming on the floor and even dripping through to the lower floor. She turned to her grandpa and said, "you have killed Syd without any cause." He threatened to kill her if she did not remain quiet. Bowen was arrested and jailed here Thursday night. He seems very unconcerned and the only excuse given to date, is that he suspected undue intimacy between his grand daughter and young Nance. His son Mr. Jack Bowen says; that he knows of no earthly cause for his father's rash act—that his mind must have been effected. The crime is regarded as one of the most horrible ever committed in Collin county and has created intense excitement.

Attempt to Murder.

John Lewis Waylaid.

Last Saturday night while John Lewis was on his way home in the southwest part of the city he was knocked down by some unknown party near the public school building When found he was insensible and his head bruised badly. A knife and a fifty cent piece was found near him. Jailor Brady informs us that a negro has been arrested charged with the crime. Robbery is supposed to be the object of the would be assassin.

Hail Storm.

It seems that there was quite a hail storm south and east of town last night, which did much damage to fruit and window glass At Allen out of forty-eight window lights in one house forty were broken by the hail.

J. C. Wilson, died at his home near Weston, on Saturday, March 28 last. The cause of his death was tumor of the stomach. Mr. Wilson was 77 years old. He was born in Summer county, Tenn. He came to Collin county in 1845. Thus the old pioneers are passing away.

☞Thompson's glove fitting corsets take the lead for sale at the Mississippi Store. We also handle Dr. Warners and the P. D. corsets.

☞New goods at the Racket Store.

☞Go to Webb & Porter for hay, corn, oats, brand, etc.

☞Three pieced chamber sets, at the Racket Store for $1.75.

☞Bedroom suits by the carload, at Nale & Dies'.

☞See Webb & Porter for seed and feedstuff.

☞An elegant line of the celebrated knox hats in straws, at the Mississippi Store.

☞Call at Nale & Dies' and see the largest and nicest display of house furnishing goods in North Texas.

☞Webb & Porter can be found on East Louisiana street. Call and see them when you want anything in their line.

☞Best goods for the least money, at the Mississippi Store.

☞Nale & Dies, headquarters for queensware, northeast corner of square.

☞Ladies you can save money by buying your hats, at the Mississippi Store. We have the latest style.

The Golden Leaf cotton is extra fine and large yield. The seed can be bought of C. S. Battle or Rogers & McMullen at $1 per bushel. Raised by J. F. Tompkins, Rock Hill, Texas.

☞You can feel assured that you are getting the lowest possible cash price, when trading at the Mississippi Store, for they have but one price.

For Rent.

Two or three small places of 20 to 30 acres each. Call on J. A. Evans, attorney at law, McKinney, Tex.

☞Our spring stock is now complete, and we show an array of bargains that can not be excelled.

MURPHY, PERRY & Co.

Smith Bros.

Keep on hand fresh drugs, patent medicines of all kinds. Also toilet articles of any description; in fact, everything in the drug line. Call and see them, east side of the square.

☞Prettiest and cheapest line of ladies and Misses slippers (quality considered) in the city, at the Mississippi Store.

☞The walk from the square to the Post office is finished. Try it and call at the Nickle Store.

☞A big drive in mens custom made shoes, at the Mississippi Store.

Wanted.—The consent of 10,000 smokers,—to send each a sample lot of 150 "NICKEL" cigars and a 20 year gold filled Watch, by express C. O. D. $5 25 and allow examination.
HAVANA CIGAR CO., Winston, N. C.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions and Positively cures Piles, or no money required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box
For Sale By E N McAULAY and Dr

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

WANTED.

A man of good address, who can furnish a team and light rig, can find steady employment by enquiring for R. R. at The DEMOCRAT office.

Salery, $25 Per Week.

Wanted—Good agents to sell our General line of merchandise. No peddling. Above salery paid to "live" agents.
For full imformation, address,
Chicago General Supply Co.,
179 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

☞The Nickle Store is on the Post office street call in and see them.

A New Steamship Line.

Boats Run by Gas.

On Tuesday evening at six o'clock sharp the packet, "defeat starts on its regular annual trip up salt river." This time the boat was in charge of Geo. C. Cole, from Dallas The boat was well loaded on leaving Dallas, but they made a short stop at McKinney and found room for a few more, among whom were, Lawrence Foote, Dr. McAuley, T. B. Wilson and Ben Rhine. Lack of space prevents us from giving a more complete account of this eventful trip.

For a number of years I have been subject to violent attacts of inflammatory rheumatism which generally lasted about two months. On the first of this month I was attacked in the knee and suffered severely for two days, when I procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it relieved me almost instantly. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it to those who are similarly afflicted everywhere;—R. D. WHITLEY, Martindale, N. C., Feb. 1888. Mr. Whitley is a very prominent man in this place and his disease was very widely known as he suffered such severe pain. W. M. Houston & Co., merchants, Martindale, N. C. 50 cent bottles for sale by Bristol Bros.

John Willis, whose sickness was chronicled in last weeks DEMOCRAT is slowly recovering.

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy famous. It is intended especilly for coughs, colds, crup and whooping cough, and is the most effectual remedy known for these diseases. 50 cent bottles for sale by Bristol Bros.

Miss Lizzie—daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Millican, died at her home near New Hope last Sunday.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, coming up of the food, yellow skin, when for 75 cents we will sell hem Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them.—Bristol Bros.

Mr. Darling's boy of New Hope had his arm broken, while playing at school last week.

Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning? The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease consumption. Ask yourself if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Bristol Bros.

A fight took place at a dance north of Weston last Saturday night between Aleck Robinson and Levi Shook. Neither was badly hurt.

Pronounced Hopels, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd of Gordon, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's Discovery for consumption, coughs, and colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at E. N. McAuley & Bro.'s, druggists; regular size, 50 cents and $1.

The Kansas City Sun contained another "write up" of McKinney last week, which created some sensation.

PROGRESS.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

WE CLAIM

The Largest Store — The Largest Stock

The Largest Trade

The Best Goods — The Lowest Prices

In Clothing, Shoes, and Dry Goods.

S. WISEMAN.

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

Be Sure and Call on

S. WISEMAN.

New Block, Northeast Corner Square.

George Robertson, of Hancock county, has moved his family to Collin county. He is a cousin to Jeff Robertson a former citizen of this county. We wish him success in our midst.

Euppsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle, by E. N. McAuley & Bro., druggists.

F. T. Cook representative of the New York life insurance company returned from a successful trip in Grayson county and the north part of Collin.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Atc on a new principle—regulating he liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedly cure biliousness bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequal for men, women, children. Smallest mildest, surest! 50 doses, 25 cts. Sample Free, at Smith Bros. Drug Store.

Information Wanted.

Mrs. M. P. Gibson, of Farmersville, Tex., wants to know the whereabouts of her husband C. Gibson, who left home about five months ago and took her two little boys. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received. Texas papers please copy. Dallas and Kaufman counties especially.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

☞The Nickle Store wants you to visit them.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

☞Come to the Nickle Store and purchase your notions.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

☞Bargains at the Nickle Store.

☞Great bargains in black goods of all kinds, at the Mississippi Store.

☞See those large bowls and pitchers, at the Racket Store for 90 cents.

☞For cook stoves go to Nale & Dies'.

Notice.

There will be a church tea at the residence of Mr. and Mrs W. B. Newsome next Tuesday, April 14, from 5 p. m. to 10 p. m. Charges: 15 cents for one, or 25 cents a couple. This tea is given by the ladies and friends of the Christian church and the proceeds are for the benefit of said church. A cordial invitation is extended to one and all.

WOMEN.

The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world.

The influence of a mother, the influence of a sister, the influence of a wife. The world feels this influence. It shapes the destiny of men. For a mother's sake, for a sister's sake, for a wife's sake a man will strive to be honorable. He becomes ambitious. He becomes successful. Happy the household where the women folks are cheerful, contented, and happy. How pitable the home where mother, sister, or wife lies ill. How grand the remedy that is suited to the ills of womanhood and that will restore nervous, sickly, aching, despondent women to health and strength.

WEAK WOMEN

Such a remedy is Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It is eminently the best remedy for the weaknesses and distress incident to and following a condition of disordered female functions. It revives, strengthens, and regulates the feminine constitution. Mrs. Mary F. Wilkinson, Jackson, Tenn., writes:

"I was a very healthy woman before my marriage, but dating from a miscarriage, my health got to be very bad. My complexion became sallow. I became nervous and sleepless; I grew thin and despondent. My appetite was fickle, and what I ate laid like lead upon my stomach. My habits were irregular, and I suffered much pain. I used

MADE

prescriptions of several good doctors, but my ailments increased. A bearing down pain about my back and loins seemed as if it would kill me. I was subject to frequent headaches and bilious attacks. In this condition I began a use of Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. It seemed precisely suited to my condition. Every spoonful seemed to go to the right spot. I soon showed great improvement, and my friends rejoiced at my returning health. I used it during the months of March and April, and give it all the credit for my present enjoyment of life and good health. It is a boon to weak and suffering women."

STRONG.

Nelly Davis, Helena, Ark., writes: "Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla has improved my health wonderfully, also greatly improved my looks. I had eruptions on my skin but they have disappeared, and I was very weak, with no appetite, and at times suffered great pain, but now I feel quite well again."

Many a pale and sickly looking little child has been saved by its good mother giving it Dr. John Bull's Worm Destroyers. They taste good. Price 25 cents.

Nothing makes a person feel so bad as a touch of chills and fever. Smith's Tonic Syrup is pleasant to take, and cures this ailment quickly.

JOHN D. PARK & SONS, *Wholesale Agents*, 175, 177 and 179 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O

[6]

Smith Bros., agents for above medicine.

☞Five one pound boss soap, at the Racket Store for 25 cents, also soda for 5 cents per pound.

We learn from those present that the play "Young Mrs. Winthrope" was well played by the Greenville talent and was highly appreciated by those present.

Dr. Ed Lindsey, of Fayburg, was in the city to-day.

☞Plenty of racket, at the Nickle Store.

Height of Cruelty.

Nervous women seldom recieve the sympathy they deserve. While often the pictures of health, they are constantly ailing. To withhold sympathy from these unfortunates is the height of cruelty. They have a weak heart, causing shortness of breath, fluttering, pain in side, weak and hungry spells, and finaly swelling of ankles, oppression, choaking, smothering and dropsy. Dr. Miles New Heart Cure is just the thing for them. For their nervousness, headache, weakness, etc, his Restorative Nervine is unequaled. Fine treatise on "Heart and Nervous Diseases" and marvelous testimonials free, Sold and guaranteed by Smith Bros. agt.

From Lavon.

LAVON, APRIL 1st, 1892.
Editor Democrat:

Our little town is progressing rapidly.

The farmers are busy planting corn. Everything going on nicely.

Miss Lorena Keen, of McKinney, has been visiting here for the past two weeks, but returned home accompanied by Miss Nora Daugherty.

We have had some of Sherman's best drummers with us to-day.

Three young and charming belle's of Millwood was seen on our streets to-day.

EXIT.

Do you want to save from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar you spend?

If so, write for illustrated catalogue, containing illustrations and prices of everything manufactured in the United States, at manufacturs' prices. 10,000 illustrations, all lines represented.

Catalogue mailed free on application.
Address,
Chicago General Supply Co.
178 West Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

☞Full line of the latest and most improved style in millinery goods, at the Mississippi Store. Hats trimmed to order, on short notice.

Canada Jim done his shooting and did what he proposed on the circulars. He shot marbles in the air and then throwed up a bullet the same size of the one of his rifle and shot it out of existence. He says the reason he hasn't made shooting a profession is because he's been too high minded to make his money that way, that he became a marksman for other purposes, but for the sake of amusement will shoot in public at any place, where they appreciate such shooting enough to pay the expenses. Those doubting him doing such shooting can have it vindicated by seeing such men as H. F. Wilmeth, Dr. Rucker, Henry and Charley Moore, Bob Roberts, Tog Chandler and other veracious persons, who saw him shoot.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

rvices every Sabbath at 11 o'clock . and 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. S. Weaver, or. Sabbath scho ol every Sabbath 30 a. m. ——— superintend-

PRESBYTERIAN.

ervices every Sabbath at 11 o'clock m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school ry Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. Prayer ting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

METHODIST.

rvices every Sabbath at 11 o'clock and 7:15 p. m.. Rev. J. A. Staf- pastor. Sabbath school every bath at 9:45 a. m. ——— perintendent. Prayer meeting ev- Wednesday night at 7: 0.

CHRISTIAN.

Preaching every Sabbath morning at . m. and 7:30 p. m. Elder Pritchett, stor. Sunday school every Sabbath 9:30 a. m. P. Harris, superintend- Prayer meeting every Wednesday ht at 7:30.

BAPTIST.

Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock n and 7:45 p. m.. Sunday school day morning at 9:45 o'clock. T. C. ry, superintendent.

H. & T. C. TIME CARD.

ng south,	No. 2.....	6:00 a. m.
"	No. 4.....	4:48 p. m.
"	No. 14.....	9:10 p. m.
ng north,	No. 3.....	9:04 a. m.
"	No. 1.....	8:46 p. m.
"	No. 13.....	6:10 a. m

M. K. & T.

ives at.....	12:40 p. m.
ves at.....	1:45 p. m.

LOCAL NEWS.

Now let the town boom.

Cotton planting is in full st.

F. Wilmeth called on us ay.

T. Shumate, of Dallas, is the city.

E. Graham, of Dallas, is in wn to-day.

Nelson Gray, of New York, in the city.

R. F. McLarry was very un- ll yesterday.

The prospects are good for a rge fruit crop.

Wm. D. Richardson, of Dal- is in the city.

Mrs. Bettie Straughan, of ney is very sick.

H. D. Hungerford, of Saint uis, is in the city.

Mr. Reedy of Plano was in e city last Monday.

Glen Stiff was in Sherman e first of the week.

C. G. Carpenter, of Waldo, rkansas, is in the city.

Dave Runnion is up town af- r a week's illness again.

Shorty, the painter came in om a trip north Tuesday.

Dallas and McKinney don't ke 'em "straight" any more.

The city election is over. Let s boom our county and town.

We saw several of the Alto- a boys on the street this week.

Judge J. A. L. Wolfe, of Sher- an was in the city yesterday.

It being the first an unusual rge crowd was in the city last onday.

The refreshing rain Wednes- ay night was of great value to e crops.

Miss Ida Turner, of Plano is siting Miss Allie Mitchel of is city.

George Murphy, of Sherman as in the city last week on usiness.

To our new city dads; Give s hitching racks for the farm r's stock.

Geo. Jennins, of St. Louis is oing the city to-day in the rocery line,

A. W. Symmes, of Chicago, s mixing with the McKinney enisons to-day.

Aron's head clerk, Jim Waters spent last Sunday in he country.

The straight Democrats put heir "Foote" in it, but they idn't get it out.

H. E. Basham, proprietor of he Foote House has been sick or several days.

An altercation was barely revented near the Morrow lock last Monday.

Mr. John Stiff, returned Tues ay from Denison, where his amily are visiting.

Jourdon O. Straughan passed hrough the city last week en oute to Palo Pinto

Our job press is kept busy nearly all the time. People ppreciate good work.

We received a nice letter rom Johnson school house, which was not signed.

W. H. Shelby, the popular St. Louis shoe man, is working he shoe trade to-day.

A. Skellman, of Bewleyville, Ky., has arrived to take the clerk-ship of the Foote House.

Mr. Carter of the clerks office is at Graybill attending the bed side of his sick daughter.

F. C. Thompson, of The DEMOCRAT went over to Jefferson to-day for a few days visit.

Prof. Green's family, of Johnson school house is getting better after a siege of la grippe.

E. R Hall, of Wilmeth, is the father of a bouncing ten pound girl. All parties doing well.

J. F. Aubrey—a popular gents furnishing goods man of San Antonio is taking orders in the city.

The old Rhine building is being torn down, preparatory to building the new Collin county bank.

Edwin Booth, the star of the world, since the death of his partner, Lawrence Barrett, has retired from the stage.

J. R. Cox, of Weston, was in Wednesday and ordered The DEMOCRAT sent to him, for which he cashed up.

Mr. E. G. Shaw and family passed through the city last Monday enroute to Dickens county. Mr. Shaw gave The DEMOCRAT a pleasant call. Success to him.

On the 11th instant, the young folks of Vineland, will give an entertainment at Hackberry entitled "Lova the pauper." Admission free. Everybody invited.

Several of our citizens attended the torch-light procession at Dallas last Saturday night in the interest of Cole, the Democratic nominee for mayor of that city.

Hackberry singing class will sing two days at the camp-meeting and on the public square of this city during the week of the meeting.

The City Election.

The city election passed off quietly last Tuesday resulting in the election of Hunt Bowlby for mayor, by a majority of 52 over Lawrence Foote the democrat nominee. John C. Coleman, Gid Dowlen, W. H. Burger, and Jesse Snain were elected councilmen. Up to Monday Bowlby had no opponent Drs. Gullett and McAuley having with drawn frem the race. Monday circulars were freely scattered calling for a democratic mass meeting for Monday night the object being to nominate a candidate in opposition to Mr. Bowlby. Tuck Hill was elected chairman and T. F. Mangum, secretary.

After some speech making by Messrs. Mangum, Hill, Judge Abernathy and others in favor of nominating a ticket, a committee was appointed to name a candidate. The committee was composed of Gabe Beck, Jacob Aron, Gabe Lucas, M. G. Abernathy and Jesse Shain.

The report named Lawrence Foote, who reluctaully accepted. Speeches were made urging all true democrats to vote for the nominee. One of the speakers felt proud that he had never voted for a republican during his lifetime. The chairman wanted to see the color of the man's hair, who would not support the nominee. Richard Rambo immediately got up as one who would vote for Bowlby.

From New Hope

NEW HOPE MARCH, 30, 1891.
Editor Democrat.

I am a reader of your valuable paper. Thought I would drop you a few lines.

The farmers of this section are in a muddle, or I should say in the mud. They have not plowed a bit this week.

Mr. T. A. Mallow, is building a fence around part of his land. His family are well of the measels.

Mr. Littlejohn is improving his place, by clearing off the timber in front of his residence.

Mr. Editor, what makes the partisan press hollow so loud when the laboring people wants a share in the management of our law making departments? I see no harm in it. If it is not right please tell me why?

As it is drying up I will hold off. I believe every body is going to the Alliance.

I tell you, the farmers are getting after the swindlers of the working people. That's right. Give it to "um" straight

GRAND PA.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mrs. N. A. Willis & Sons, of the Kentucky house, will occupy the brick hotel next door to the Post office, sometime next month. With their experience and good management, and a new house with good rooms will give our city another first class hotel.

For years the editor of the Burlington Junction, (Mo.,) Post, has been subject to cramp colic or fits of indigestion, which prostrated him for several hours and unfited him for business for two or three days. For the past year he has been using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhœa Remedy whenever occasion required, and it has inverably given him prompt relief. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Bristol Bros

Subject of the morning discourse at the C. P. church next Sunday. The atonement. Night discourse. Moral gymnastics.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

A Terrible Crime.

A Young Man Murdered While Asleep.

Last Thursday evening the news of a horrible murder reached this city. Isreal Boren, who is near 75 years old went to the bedside of Sydney Nance, who is about twenty years old and cut his head to pieces, while he was asleep, at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Boren lives about 2 1-2 miles southeast from Blue Ridge. With him lived Noah Nance, who married Boren's grand daughter, and, who is a brother of Sydney Nance, the latter living with them. It appears that no ill feeling existed between young Nance and Boren. On the evening before the tragic event Sidney Nance returned home from a social gathering in the neighborhood and being questioned he told Boren that he had enjoyed himself hugely and immediately went to his bed up stairs. Young Hildreth slept with him. The next morning about five o'clock Hildreth called from up stairs to Mrs. Noah Nance, that "grandpa has killed Syd"

The woman rushed up stairs and met a sad sight. On the bed lay poor Sydney Nance, with his skull cut to pieces with the blade of an axe and the blood streaming on the floor and even dripping through to the lower floor. She turned to her grandpa and said, "you have killed Syd without any cause." He threatened to kill her if she did not remain quiet. Bowen was arrested and jailed here Thursday night. He seems very unconcerned and the only excuse given to date, is that he suspected undue intimacy between his grand daughter and young Nance. His son Mr. Jack Bowen says; that he knows of no earthly cause for his father's rash act—that his mind must have been effected. The crime is regarded as one of the most horrible ever committed in Collin county and has created intense excitement.

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☞You can feel assured that you are getting the lowest possible cash price, when trading at the Mississippi Store, for they have but one price.

For Rent.

Two or three small places of 20 to 30 acres each. Call on J. A. Evans, attorney at law, McKinney, Tex.

☞Our spring stock is now complete, and we show an array of bargains that can not be excelled.

MURPHY, PERRY & Co.

Smith Bros.

Keep on hand fresh drugs, patent medicines of all kinds. Also toilet articles of any description; in fact, everything in the drug line. Call and see them, east side of the square.

☞Prettiest and cheapest line of ladies and Misses slippers (quality considered) in the city, at the Mississippi Store.

☞The walk from the square to the Post office is finished. Try it and call at the Nickle Store.

☞A big drive in mens custom made shoes, at the Mississippi Store.

Wanted.—The consent of 10,000 smokers,—to send each a sample lot of 150 "NICKEL" cigars and a 20 year gold filled Watch, by express C. O. D. $5 25 and allow examination.
HAVANA CIGAR Co., Winston, N. C.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruisks sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions and Positively cures Piles, or no money required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satfacsion, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box
For Sale By E N McAULAY and Br

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

WANTED.

A man of good address, who can furnish a team and light rig, can find steady employment by enquiring for R. R. at The DEMOCRAT office.

Salery, $25 Per Week.

Wanted—Good agents to sell our General line of merchandise. No peddling. Above salery paid to "live" agents.
For full information, address,
Chicago General Supply Co.,
179 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

☞The Nickle Store is on the Post office street call in and see them.

A New Steamship Line.

Boats Run by Gas.

On Tuesday evening at six o'clock sharp the packet, "defeat starts on its regular annual trip up salt river." This time the boat was in charge of Geo. C. Cole, from Dallas The boat was well loaded on leaving Dallas, but they made a short stop at McKinney and found room for a few more, among whom were, Lawrence Foote, Dr. McAuley, T. B. Wilson and Ben Rhine. Lack of space prevents us from giving a more complete account of this eventful trip.

For a number of years I have been subject to violent attacts of inflammatory rheumatism which generally lasted about two months. On the first of this month I was attacked in the knee and suffered severely for two days, when I procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it relieved me almost instantly. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it to those who are similarly afflicted everywhere;—R. D. WHITLEY, Martindale, N. C., Feb. 1888. Mr. Whitley is a very prominent man in this place and his disease was very widely known as he suffered such severe pain. W. M. Houston & Co., merchants, Martindale, N. C. 50 cent bottles for sale by Bristol Bros.

John Willis, whose sickness was chronicled in last weeks DEMOCRAT is slowly recovering.

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy famous. It is intended especilly for coughs, colds, crup and whooping cough, and is the most effectual remedy known for these diseases. 50 cent bottles for sale by Bristol Bros.

Miss Lizzie—daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Millican, died at her home near New Hope last Sunday.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, coming up of the food, yellow skin, when for 75 cents we will sell hem Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them.—Bristol Bros.

Mr. Darling's boy of New Hope had his arm broken, while playing at school last week.

Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning? The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease consumption. Ask yourself if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Bristol Bros.

A fight took place at a dance north of Weston last Saturday night between Aleck Robinson and Levi Shook. Neither was badly hurt.

Pronounced Hopels, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd of Gordon, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's Discovery for consumption, coughs, and colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at E. N. McAuley & Bro.'s, druggists; regular size, 50 cents and $1.

The Kansas City Sun contained another "write up" of McKinney last week, which created some sensation.

PROGRESS.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figa is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

WE CLAIM

The Largest Store — The Largest Stock

The Largest Trade

The Best Goods — The Lowest Prices

In Clothing, Shoes, and Dry Goods.

S. WISEMAN.

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

Be Sure and Call on

S. WISEMAN.

New Block, Northeast Corner Square.

George Robertson, of Hancock county, has moved his family to Collin county. He is a cousin to Jeff Robertson a former citizen of this county. We wish him success in our midst.

Euppsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle, by E. N. McAuley & Bro., druggists.

F. T. Cook representative of the New York life insurance company returned from a successful trip in Grayson county and the north part of Collin.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Atc on a new principle—regulating he liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedly cure billiousness bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequal for men, women, children. Smallest mildest, surest! 50 doses, 25 cts. Sample Free, at Smith Bros. Drug Store.

Information Wanted.

Mrs. M. P. Gibson, of Farmersville, Tex., wants to know the whereabouts of her husband C. Gibson, who left home about five months ago and took her two little boys. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received. Texas papers please copy. Dallas and Kaufman counties especially.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

☞The Nickle Store wants you to visit them.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

☞Come to the Nickle Store and purchase your notions.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

☞Bargains at the Nickle Store.

☞Great bargains in black goods of all kinds, at the Mississippi Store.

☞See those large bowls and pitchers, at the Racket Store for 90 cents.

☞For cook stoves go to Nale & Dies'.

Notice.

There will be a church tea at the residence of Mr. and Mrs W. B. Newsome next Tuesday, April 14, from 5 p. m. to 10 p. m. Charges: 15 cents for one, or 25 cents a couple. This tea is given by the ladies and friends of the Christian church and the proceeds are for the benefit of said church. A cordial invitation is extended to one and all.

WOMEN.

The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world.

The influence of a mother, the influence of a sister, the influence of a wife. The world feels this influence. It shapes the destiny of men. For a mother's sake, for a sister's sake, for a wife's sake a man will strive to be honorable. He becomes ambitious. He becomes successful. Happy the household where the women folks are cheerful, contented, and happy. How pitable the home where mother, sister, or wife lies ill. How grand the remedy that is suited to the ills of womanhood and that will restore nervous, sickly, aching, despondent women to health and strength.

WEAK WOMEN

Such a remedy is Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It is eminently the best remedy for the weaknesses and distress incident to and following a condition of disordered female functions. It revives, strengthens, and regulates the feminine constitution. Mrs. Mary F. Wilkinson, Jackson, Tenn., writes:

"I was a very healthy woman before my marriage, but dating from a miscarriage, my health got to be very bad. My complexion became sallow. I became nervous and sleepless; I grew thin and despondent. My appetite was fickle, and what I ate laid like lead upon my stomach. My habits were irregular, and I suffered much pain. I used

MADE

prescriptions of several good doctors, but my ailments increased. A bearing down pain about my back and loins seemed as if it would kill me. I was subject to frequent headaches and bilious attacks. In this condition I began a use of Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. It seemed precisely suited to my condition. Every spoonful seemed to go to the right spot. I soon showed great improvement, and my friends rejoiced at my returning health. I used it during the months of March and April, and give it all the credit for my present enjoyment of life and good health. It is a boon to weak and suffering women."

STRONG.

Nelly Davis, Helena, Ark., writes: "Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla has improved my health wonderfully, also greatly improved my looks. I had eruptions on my skin but they have disappeared, and I was very weak, with no appetite, and at times suffered great pain, but now I feel quite well again."

☞Many a pale and sickly looking little child has been saved by its good mother giving it Dr. John Bull's Worm Destroyers. They taste good. Price 25 cents.

☞Nothing makes a person feel so bad as a touch of chills and fever. Smith's Tonic Syrup is pleasant to take, and cures this ailment quickly.

JOHN D. PARK & SONS, *Wholesale Agents*, 175, 177 and 179 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O

[6]

Smith Bros., agents for above medicine.

☞Five one pound boss soap, at the Racket Store for 25 cents, also soda for 5 cents per pound.

We learn from those present that the play "Young Mrs. Winthrope" was well played by the Greenville talent and was highly appreciated by those present.

Dr. Ed Lindsey, of Fayburg, was in the city to-day.

☞Plenty of racket, at the Nickle Store.

Height of Cruelty.

Nervous women seldom recieve the sympathy they deserve. While often the pictures of health, they are constantly ailing. To withhold sympathy from these unfortunates is the height of cruelty. They have a weak heart, causing shortness of breath, fluttering, pain in side, weak and hungry spells, and finaly swelling of ankles, oppression, choaking, smothering and dropsy. Dr. Miles New Heart Cure is just the thing for them. For their nervousness, headache, weakness, etc, his Restorative Nervine is unequaled. Fine treatise on "Heart and Nervous Diseases" and marvelous testimonials free, Sold and guaranteed by Smith Bros. agt.

From Lavon.

LAVON, APRIL 1st, 1892.
Editor Democrat:

Our little town is progressing rapidly.

The farmers are busy planting corn. Everything going on nicely.

Miss Lorena Keen, of McKinney, has been visiting here for the past two weeks, but returned home accompanied by Miss Nora Daugherty.

We have had some of Sherman's best drummers with us to-day.

Three young and charming belle's of Millwood was seen on our streets to-day.

EXIT.

Do you want to save from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar you spend?

If so, write for illustrated catalogue, containing illustrations and prices of everything manufactured in the United States, at manufacturs' prices. 10,000 illustrations, all lines represented.

Catalogue mailed free on application.

Address,

Chicago General Supply Co.
178 West Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

☞Full line of the latest and most improved style in millinery goods, at the Mississippi Store. Hats trimmed to order, on short notice.

Canada Jim done his shooting and did what he proposed on the circulars. He shot marbles in the air and then throwed up a bullet the same size of the one of his rifle and shot it out of existence. He says the reason he hasn't made shooting a profession is because he's been too high minded to make his money that way, that he became a marksman for other purposes, but for the sake of amusement will shoot in public at any place, where they appreciate such shooting enough to pay the expenses. Those doubting him doing such shooting can have it vindicated by seeing such men as H. F. Wilmeth, Dr. Rucker, Henry and Charley Moore, Bob Roberts, Tog Chandler and other veracious persons, who saw him shoot.

Dirt Road Bill

For Collin County.

The following is the full text of the road bill as introduced in the state legislature by representatives Gough and Doggett and is now awaiting the signature of Govenor Hogg to become a law.

HOUSE BILL NO. 631.

An act to create a more efficient road system for the county of Collin, in the state of Texas, and making county commissioners ex-officio road commissioners and prescribing their duties as such, and providing for their compensation as road commissioners, and defining the powers of the commissioners court of said county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas: That each member of the commissioners court of Collin county shall be ex-officio road commissioner of their respective districts, and under the direction of the commissioners court, shall have charge of all the teams, tools and machinery belonging to the county and placed in their hands by said court; and it shall be their duty, under such rules and regulations as the commissioners court may prescribe, to superintend the laying out of new roads, the making or changing of roads, and the building of bridges. Each of said commissioners shall before entering upon the duties of ther office execute a bond of $1000 with two or more good and sufficient sureties payable to the county judge of said county for the use and benefit of the road and bridge fund, conditioned that they will perform all the duties reqnires of them by law or the commissioners court, and that they will account for all money or property belonging to the county that may come into their possession.

Sec. 2. The commissioners court of said county shall have full power and authority and it shall be their duty to adopt such system for working, laying out, draining and repairing the public roads in said county, as they may deem best and from time to time said court may change its plans or system of working. Said commissioners court shall have power to purchase such teams, tools and machinery as may be necessary for the working of its roads. Said court shall have power to construct, grade, gravel, or otherwise improve any road or bridge by contract; in such case, said court or county judge may advertise in such manner as said court may determine for bids to do such work, and the contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, who shall enter into bond, payable to the county judge of said county for the use of the road and bridge fund, with good and sufficient sureties to be approved by said court and in such sum as said court may determine for the faithful compliance with the terms of said contract; but said court shall have the right to reject any and all bids. At the time of making any such contract, the court shall direct the county treasurer to pass the amount to a particular fund for that purpose, and the treasurer shall keep a separate account of such fund and the same shall not be used for any other purpose, and can only be paid out on the order of said court. And the said court shall have authority to emply any hands or teams to work on the roads under such regulations and for such price as they may deem best.

Sec. 3. The commissioners court of said county shall require all county convicts not otherwise employed to labor upon the public roads under such regulations as it may prescribe, and each convict so worked shall receive a credit of sixty cents on his fine first and then on his cost, for each day he may labor. The commissioners court may at a regular term allow to the officers and witnesses such cost as are, or may be provided by law for the arrest and conviction of said convicts as it may deem best, providing that it shall not allow to any officer an amount greater than the following:

County judge, $3.00, county attorney, $5.00, including commissions; county clerks and the justices of the peace, $1.70; sheriff or constable, $2.00. Which amount shall be paid to the officers out of the road and bridge fund, on the warrant of the county judge, when said fine and costs shall have been worked out as provided in this section; provided that this shall be so construed as to relieve any convict from the payment of all costs for which he would be liable under the general laws of this state. The commissioners court may grant a reasonable commutation of time for which a convict is committed, as a reward for faithful services and good behavior. Provided that such commutation shall in no case exceed one tenth of the whole time. The commissioners court may provide the necessary houses, prisons, clothing, bedding, food, medicine and medical attention and guards for the safe and humane keeping of the convicts.

Sec. 4. Each county commissioner shall have control of all road overseers in his district and shall deliver to each of them all teams, tools and machinery necessary in working the roads in the district of said overseer, so far as he has been supplied therewith by the commissioners court, taking the receipt of said road overseer therefore, specifying each item and giving its value, which receipt shall be a full answer of the liability of the commissioner and shall fix the liability of the overseer, and any commissioner or overseer who shall have been entrusted with any team, tools or machinery belonging to said county shall be liable for any damages that may occur to the same while in his possession. It shall be the duty of the road overseer, when he has finished the work on his road, to return to said commissioner all teams, tools, and machinery received from him and to take up the receipt given therefor.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the county commissioner, when acting as road commissioner, to inform himself of the condition of the public roads of his district, and shall determine what character of work shall be done upon said roads and shall direct the manner of grading, draining or otherwise improving the same, which directions shall be observed and obeyed by all road overseers of his district.

Section 6. The commissioner may require each road overseer in his district to call out the hands in such numbers as may be sufficient to perform the work, but no road hand shall be required to serve exceeding five days in any one year, unless the term of service as prescribed by the general laws shall be extended beyond that time, and provided that all road hands in a particular district shall as far practicable be worked a uniform time. Each road overseer shall have full control of all hands within his road district and shall see that each hand when called out shall perform a good day's work, and if any hand when called out shall fail or refuse to perform a good day's work, or to work in the manner the overseer may direct, he shall be liable the same penalty as if he had failed to appear in obedience to the summons. The commissioners court may allow to any overseer who shall be engaged in the discharge of the duties of his office for more than five days during any one year, a compensation not to exceed one dollar and one half per day for the time so served.

Sec. 7. Any citizen of Collin county liable for road duty, who shall on or before the first day of January of any year pay to the county treasurer the sum of $3.00 shall be exempt from road duty for such year, beginning on the first day of January. The treasurer shall receive and receipt for all money so paid him and place the same to the credit of the road and bridge fund, and he shall keep a separate account for each road district of all money so received by him and the same shall be expended in the district in which it was received. The treasurer shall on the third day of January or as soon thereafter as practicable furnish to each county commissioner a list of all persons in their respective districts that have paid said sum as provided in this section.

Sec. 8. Whenever it shall be necessary to occupy any lands for the purpose of opening, widening, straightening, or draining any road or part thereof, if the owner of such land and the county commissioners court cannot agree upon the damage to be paid, the county may proceed to condemn the same in the manner that a railroad company can condemn [illegible] right of way and the same proceedings may be had and the same rights shall exist to each party as would exist if the proceedings were by a railroad company, except that the county shall in no case be required to give bond.

Sec. 9. Each county commissioner when acting as road commissioner and performing the duties imposed upon him by law or by the commissioners court shall be entitled to $2 per day for the services actually performed; provided, that he shall not receive more than $45 (forty-five dollars) per quarter when the road and bridge tax has not been levied, as provided by law, under the amendment of 1889, as adopted in 1890, to the constitution of the state of Texas, and when said tax shall have been levied, he may receive an amount not to exceed $90 (ninety dollars) per quarter, which amount shall be paid out of the road and bridge fund when the account shall have been approved by the commissioners court, and the court shall not approve said accounts unless the commissioner presenting it shall first sign an oath that the account is just, due and unpaid, and specifying the number of days work actually performed by him and that it was necessary to be done, and no commissioner shall be entitled to pay as road commissioner while he is performing the duties of county commissioner.

Sec. 10. This act shall be taken notice of by all courts in the same manner as the general laws of the state and it shall be construed to be cumulative of all general laws of the state on the subject of roads and bridges where not in conflict herewith, but in case of a conflict, this act shall control as to the county of Collin.

The fact that there is now no sufficient road law in force in this state creates an emergency and imperative public necessity that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days be suspended, and said rule is hereby suspended and it is so enacted.

Farmersville Items.

[Times.]

Miss Flora Murchison was a visitor to our town last week.

Miss Ella Terrell, of Merit, visited relatives here last Sunday.

B. F. Hines went to Dallas this week.

Mrs. McCurly, is quite sick this week.

We are glad to report Mrs. York able to sit up.

John Robinson is adding improvements to his place.

Misses Laura Poland and Nettie Wells were in Rockwall this week.

Dr. Hubbard, of Celina, spent part of last week here with his brother.

Rev. J. S. Ashburn and little daughter May, visited Fort Worth this week.

Misses Groves and Yeager, of Enterprise, visited Mrs. Sallie Cook this week.

Bill McCurly and Wade Holsonbake returned Tuesday from a trip west.

Dr. Andrews, returned from Memphis, Tenn., Sunday, where he graduated at the Medical college.

Dr. W. A. Bell, now has rooms at the residence of R. W Hudson where he can be found at night.

Van Brown left this week with his family for Greenville where he has located and gone into business.

Mrs. Forrest McCurley paid a short visit to McKinney this week. Her father, Capt. W. H. Bristol will move to Bryan in a few days.

Mrs. Odus Lindsey, of Fayburg spent several days in town last week accompanied by her son, Henry Grady.

Miss Mattie Patterson went home on a visit last week. Her sister Miss Mary Patterson returned with her to stay sometime.

Mrs. Moore, Terrell who has been with her daughter Mrs. York, for sometime, left for home yesterday.

Mr. Coon, from Wichita Falls, has moved to Farmersville and occupies the dwelling owned by Wood Johnson.

Mrs. Nathan Hicks has gone to Clarendon to visit her daughter, Mrs. Bomar, who, we are told is very sick.

Last Sunday evening Will Nearthery, was thrown from his horse against a barbed wire fence and his arm badly lacerated by the wire. He is now improving.

The literary club met Thursday night at the residence of L C. Clifton and the names of Dr. J. D. Burt and Mrs Sallie Cook added as members. Prof. Looney's residence was chosen as next place of meeting.

The farmers of this section are well up with their work and if the season proves favorable will put them all on solid footing again. So far the prospects are bright for an immense crop.

Concerning Juries.

There should be a complete reform in the method of making jury lists, and there should be great care and responsibility attached to the proper selection of jurors. There should be fewer exemptions than those now allowed, by which multitudes of the most intelligent members of the community are excused from this service. Then there should be a wise modification of the whole system of challenges, so as to secure the rejection of those only whose favor or prejudice can not be overborne by trust worthy testimony. Aboye all an end should be made of the present abominable custom of taking "talismen" from the corrupt horde of "professional jurors" who hang around the courts for the sake of the fees, who are too ingnorant to make their living in any way, and are ready at any time to sell their immortal souls for a few dollars. In small matters this system brings discredit upon our courts almost every day, and in an important case like that at New Orleans, it is capable of bringing misfortune upon our entire community.—Washington Post

A Popular Error Corrected.

The distinguished aurist and author Charles H. Burnett, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, says: That all forms of oils and fats are to be kept most carefully out of the ear, in acute catarrh inflammations, as in all other acute aural diseases. Sweet oil and other fats not only clog the ear and mask the disease, but they boad the drum membrane, increase the pain, and as they are usually forgotten and left in the ear after the pain ceases, they become rancid and favor the growth of fungi. These in turn produce a painful and troublesome acute disease of the external, and even of the middle ear.—Selected.

Some people are sorry themselves about what the Alliance is going to do in the coming presidential election. The Light will venture this pointer on that subject and that is this: they will not do anything that will be harmful to the country. There may be some visionary politicians among the farmers Alliance, but they are always powerless to lead the people for wrong. The farmers are always conservative, and they can always be depended upon to do right in politics as well as everything else. This country is as much the farmers as any one else; he has the same interest in good and wholesome laws as any other people and they is no instance on record where there ever led the country into a mischievous wrong. They are the life of government.—Corsicana Light.

A WORD.

WE ARE STILL AT—

THE OLD STAND

—WITH A FINE LINE OF—

Hardware,

Glass, China and Queensware,

Lamp Goods and Trimmings,

BRIDGE BEACH M'F'G. CO.

STOVES,

FARM IMPLEMENTS, all kinds

Give me a call before purchasing,
9 and 11 East Louisiana Street.

J. P. Dowell.

Money to Loan!

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE FURNISHED.

Money at the lowest rate of interest, and on long or short time. Interest annually or semi-annually. I have the only complete abstract books in Collin county, showing all transfers from the time the land was patented by the state of Texas to the present owner. When contracted for, a McKinney attorney will give a legal opinion on all abstracts furnished by me. Parties wishing a $1000 loan or more will act greatly to their own interest by securing the loan and abstract through me.

M. H. BYRNE.
Of the Collin County Abstract Company.

A. T. WILSON, J. E. WILSON, T. M. WILSON

A. T. Wilson & Co

Confectioners, Grocers and Proprietors

—OF THE—

STAR RESTAURANT.

No. 18 West Louisiana Street, Bingham Block.

Respectfuly solicit your patronage.

BOARD AND LODGING, PER DAY		$ 1.00
" " "	WEEK	4.00
" " "	MONTH	15.00

Meals, any hour between 6 a. m. and 8 p. m., for 25 cents.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

J. S. JENKINS has been making loans in Collin county for years, and he wishes to say to his customers and others, that he can make choice loans at 9 per cent. interest. No commissions. No attorney's fee. You get the amount you contract for. Office over Herndon's drug store. $10,000 to loan on good personal security.

F. EMERSON, President. T T EMERSON, Vice-President. T. H. EMERSON, Cashier.

First National Bank

OF M'KINNEY, TEXAS.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS - - $125,000.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities in Europe. First-class paper discounted.

DIRECTORS: Francis Emerson, T. T. Emerson, T. H. Emerson, Jno. L. Lovejoy, C. H. Welch,

Business hours—9. a. m. to 4 p. m.

Never before has a Spring Cultivator been so favorably received by the Farmers as the VOLUNTEER. It is simple in all its details and possesses points of merit to be found in no other. The FRAME can be made wide or narrow, which also controls the width of the gangs. The DOUBLE-TREE is a neat steel one, and is connected directly with the gangs, so that each horse has to do its share of the work without interfering with the position of the shovels. The GANGS are made of extra strong gas pipe and have the parallel movement now so justly popular. The WHEELS are made by us and WARRANTED NEVER TO GIVE DOWN, unless by accident. They are also furnished with removable boxes, which when worn, can be replaced at a nominal cost. We make special shovels for Black or Sandy Land which possess all the adjustments found in any other cultivator. The VOLUNTEER has many other points which room here forbids mentioning. If your dealer don't have them, we will ship you one to be settled for when found as represented. We also make all kinds of Riding Cultivators and handle all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Buggies, Wagons, Carts, Pumps, &c. Write us for your wants and send for circulars.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO. MANUFACTURERS AND STATE AGENTS, DALLAS, TEX.

Attention, Ladies!

If you want a stylish, cheap suit, send stamp for samples of

New Spring Goods

And get our prices. We can get you up an all wool suit as low as $15. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. MAMMIE C. DUNN.
Modiste and Purchasing Agt.
Room 60, Fonda Building, 4th Ave. Louisville, Ky.
Mention This Paper.

PROTECT YOUR GRAPES

WITH THE OHIO GRAPE PROTECTORS.

Thoroughly protect the grapes while maturing and ripening. Prevent blight and mildew. Grapes thus covered ripen to perfection. Made of specially prepared waterproof paper.

Instantaneous Attachment.

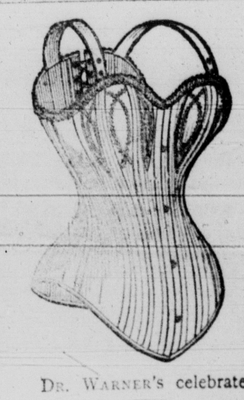
A hundred bunches can be covered in a few minutes.

SOMERSET, KY., Sept. 20, 1890.
They worked to my entire satisfaction. Easily put on, and prevented mildew. I will want more next year.
J. M. RICHARDSON.

OTTUMWA, IA., Oct. 22, 1890.
The Protector I regard as very valuable. The grapes I covered are now in perfect condition. Those not covered are all gone. I shall want more next year.
J. T. HACKWORTH.

PRICES: 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50
Special Discount for larger quantities.
Sample 100 sent on receipt of Fifty Cents.
OHIO GRAPE PROTECTOR CO., Ironton, O

DR. J. C. N. SMITH,
Resident Dentist.
Price as low as first-class work can be done. Teeth extracted without pain. Office in Johnson block.



DR. WARNER'S celebrated Coraline Health Corsets have one peculiarity which pertains only to corsets of their make. The bust retains its shape to the end, and the corset imparts to the wearer a well-proportioned and beautiful figure. The corset is boned with Coraline, a substance superior to the finest whalebone. Made in short, medium and extra long waists.

There are many imitations, but you will find "Dr. Warner's Coraline" printed on the inside of every genuine corset. They are sold by your nearest dry goods dealer.

WARNER BROS. Mnfrs.,
New York and Chicago.

Buy the GENUINE "SCOVIL" HOE
It is acknowledged by all to be THE BEST.
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DR. WARD

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Cotton Root

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$15 A WEEK

Mexican Mustang Liniment

A Cure for the Ailments of Man and Beast.

A long-tested pain reliever.

Its use is almost universal by the Housewife, the Farmer, the Stock Raiser, and by every one requiring an effective liniment.

No other application compares with it in efficacy.

This well-known remedy has stood the test of years, almost generations.

No medicine chest is complete without a bottle of MUSTANG LINIMENT.

Occasions arise for its use almost every day.

All druggists and dealers have it.

All the ... may

Dirt Road Bill

For Collin County.

The following is the full text of the road bill as introduced in the state legislature by representatives Gough and Doggett and is now awaiting the signature of Governor Hogg to become a law.

HOUSE BILL NO. 631.

An act to create a more efficient road system for the county of Collin, in the state of Texas, and making county commissioners ex-officio road commissioners and prescribing their duties as such, and providing for their compensation as road commissioners, and defining the powers of the commissioners court of said county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas: That each member of the commissioners court of Collin county shall be ex-officio road commissioner of their respective districts, and under the direction of the commissioners court, shall have charge of all the teams, tools and machinery belonging to the county and placed in their hands by said court; and it shall be their duty, under such rules and regulations as the commissioners court may prescribe, to superintend the laying out of new roads, the making or changing of roads, and the building of bridges. Each of said commissioners shall before entering upon the duties of ther office execute a bond of $1000 with two or more good and sufficient sureties payable to the county judge of said county for the use and benefit of the road and bridge fund, conditioned that they will perform all the duties requires of them by law or the commissioners court, and that they will account for all money or property belonging to the county that may come into their possession.

Sec. 2. The commissioners court of said county shall have full power and authority and it shall be their duty to adopt such system for working, laying out, draining and repairing the public roads in said county, as they may deem best and from time to time said court may change its plans or system of working. Said commissioners court shall have power to purchase such teams, tools and machinery as may be necessary for the working of its roads. Said court shall have power to construct, grade, gravel, or otherwise improve any road or bridge by contract; in such case, said court or county judge may advertise in such manner as said court may determine for bids to do such work, and the contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, who shall enter into bond, payable to the county judge of said county for the use of the road and bridge fund, with good and sufficient sureties to be approved by said court and in such sum as said court may determine for the faithful compliance with the terms of said contract; but said court shall have the right to reject any and all bids. At the time of making any such contract, the court shall direct the county treasurer to pass the amount to a particular fund for that purpose, and the treasurer shall keep a separate account of such fund and the same shall not be used for any other purpose, and can only be paid out on the order of said court. And the said court shall have authority to emply any hands or teams to work on the roads under such regulations and for such price as they may deem best.

Sec. 3. The commissioners court of said county shall require all county convicts not otherwise employed to labor upon the public roads under such regulations as it may prescribe, and each convict so worked shall receive a credit of thirty cents on his fine first and then on his cost, for each day he may labor. The commissioners court may at a regular term allow to the officers and witnesses such cost as are, or may be provided by law for the arrest and conviction of said convicts as it may deem best, providing that it shall not allow to any officer an amount greater than the following:

County judge, $3.00, county attorney, $5.00, including commissions; county clerks and the justices of the peace, $1.70; sheriff or constable, $2.00. Which amount shall be paid to the officers out of the road and bridge fund, on the warrant of the county judge, when said fine and costs shall have been worked out as provided in this section; provided that this shall be so construed as to relieve any convict from the payment of all costs for which he would be liable under the general laws of this state. The commissioners court may grant a reasonable commutation of time for which a convict is committed, as a reward for faithful services and good behavior. Provided that such commutation shall in no case exceed one tenth of the whole time. The commissioners court may provide the necessary houses, prisons, clothing, bedding, food, medicine and medical attention and guards for the safe and humane keeping of the convicts.

Sec. 4. Each county commissioner shall have control of all road overseers in his district and shall deliver to each of them all teams, tools and machinery necessary in working the roads in the district of said overseer, so far as he has been supplied therewith by the commissioners court, taking the receipt of said road overseer therefore, specifying each item and giving its value, which receipt shall be a full answer of the liability of the commissioner and shall fix the liability of the overseer, and any commissioner or overseer who shall have been entrusted with any team, tools or machinery belonging to said county shall be liable for any damages that may occur to the same while in his possession. It shall be the duty of the road overseer, when he has finished the work on his road, to return to said commissioner all teams, tools, and machinery received from him and to take up the receipt given therefor.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the county commissioner, when acting as road commissioner, to inform himself of the condition of the public roads of his district, and shall determine what character of work shall be done upon said roads and shall direct the manner of grading, draining or otherwise improving the same, which directions shall be observed and obeyed by all road overseers of his district.

Section 6. The commissioner may require each road overseer in his district to call out the hands in such numbers as may be sufficient to perform the work, but no road hand shall be required to serve exceeding five days in any one year, unless the term of service as prescribed by the general laws shall be extended beyond that time, and provided that all road hands in a particular district shall as far practicable be worked a uniform time. Each road overseer shall have full control of all hands within his road district and shall see that each hand when called out shall perform a good day's work, and if any hand when called out shall fail or refuse to perform a good day's work, or to work in the manner the overseer may direct, he shall be liable the same penalty as if he had failed to appear in obedience to the summons. The commissioners court may allow to any overseer who shall be engaged in the discharge of the duties of his office for more than five days during any one year, a compensation not to exceed one dollar and one half per day for the time so served.

Sec. 7. Any citizen of Collin county liable for road duty, who shall on or before the first day of January of any year pay to the county treasurer the sum of $3.00 shall be exempt from road duty for such year, beginning on the first day of January. The treasurer shall receive and receipt for all money so paid him and place the same to the credit of the road and bridge fund, and he shall keep a separate account for each road district of all money so received by him and the same shall be expended in the district in which it was received. The treasurer shall on the third day of January or as soon thereafter as practicable furnish to each county commissioner a list of all persons in their respective districts that have paid said sum as provided in this section.

Sec. 8. Whenever it shall be necessary to occupy any lands for the purpose of opening, widening, straightening, or draining any road or part thereof, if the owner of such land and the county commissioners court cannot agree upon the damage to be paid, the county may proceed to condemn the same in the manner that a railroad company can condemn in the right of way and the same proceedings may be had and the same rights shall exist to each party as would exist if the proceedings were by a railroad company, except that the county shall in no case be required to give bond.

Sec. 9. Each county commissioner when acting as road commissioner and performing the duties imposed upon him by law or by the commissioners court shall be entitled to $2 per day for the services actually performed; provided, that he shall not receive more than $45 (forty five dollars) per quarter when the road and bridge tax has not been levied, as provided by law, under the amendment of 1889, as adopted in 1890, to the constitution of the state of Texas, and when said tax shall have been levied, he may receive an amount not to exceed $90 (ninety dollars) per quarter, which amount shall be paid out of the road and bridge fund when the account shall have been approved by the commissioners court, and the court shall not approve said accounts unless the commissioner presenting it shall first sign an oath that the account is just, due and unpaid, and specifying the number of days work actually performed by him and that it was necessary to be done, and no commissioner shall be entitled to pay as road commissioner while he is performing the duties of county commissioner.

Sec. 10. This act shall be taken notice of by all courts in the same manner as the general laws of the state and it shall be construed to be cumulative of all general laws of the state on the subject of roads and bridges where not in conflict herewith, but in case of a conflict, this act shall control as to the county of Collin.

The fact that there is now no sufficient road law in force in this state creates an emergency and imperative public necessity that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days be suspended, and said rule is hereby suspended and it is so enacted.

Farmersville Items.

[Times.]

Miss Flora Murchison was a visitor to our town last week.

Miss Ella Terrell, of Merit, visited relatives here last Sunday.

B. F. Hines went to Dallas this week.

Mrs. McCurly, is quite sick this week.

We are glad to report Mrs. York able to sit up.

John Robinson is adding improvements to his place.

Misses Laura Poland and Nettie Wells were in Rockwall this week.

Dr. Hubbard, of Celina, spent part of last week here with his brother.

Rev. I. S. Ashburn and little daughter May, visited Fort Worth this week.

Misses Groves and Yeager, of Enterprise, visited Mrs. Sallie Cook this week.

Bill McCurly and Wade Halsonbake returned Tuesday from a trip west.

Dr. Andrews, returned from Memphis, Tenn., Sunday, where he graduated at the Medical college.

Dr. W. A. Bell, now has rooms at the residence of R. W. Hudson where he can be found at night.

Van Brown left this week with his family for Greenville where he has located and gone into business.

Mrs. Forrest McCurley paid a short visit to McKinney this week. Her father, Capt. W. H. Bristol will move to Bryan in a few days.

Mrs. Odus Lindsey, of Fayburg spent several days in town last week accompanied by her son, Henry Grady.

Miss Mattie Patterson went home on a visit last week. Her sister Miss Mary Patterson returned with her to stay sometime.

Mrs. Moore, Terrell who has been with her daughter Mrs. York, for sometime, left for home yesterday.

Mr. Coon, from Wichita Falls, has moved to Farmersville and occupies the dwelling owned by Wood Johnson.

Mrs. Nathan Hicks has gone to Clarendon to visit her daughter, Mrs. Bomar, who, we are told is very sick.

Last Sunday evening Will Nearthery, was thrown from his horse against a barbed wire fence and his arm badly lacerated by the wire. He is now improving.

The literary club met Thursday night at the residence of L. C. Clifton and the names of Dr. J. D. Burt and Mrs Sallie Cook added as members. Prof. Looney's residence was chosen as next place of meeting.

The farmers of this section are well up with their work and if the season proves favorable will put them all on solid footing again. So far the prospects are bright for an immense crop.

Concerning Juries.

There should be a complete reform in the method of making jury lists, and there should be great care and responsibility attached to the proper selection of jurors. There should be fewer exemptions than those now allowed, by which multitudes of the most intelligent members of the community are excused from this service. Then there should be a wise modification of the whole system of challenges, so as to secure the rejection of those only whose favor or prejudice can not be overborne by trust worthy testimony. Above all an end should be made of the present abominable custom of taking "talismen" from the corrupt horde of "professional jurors" who hang around the courts for the sake of the fees, who are too ingnorant to make their living in any way, and are ready at any time to sell their immortal souls for a few dollars. In small matters this system brings discredit upon our courts almost every day, and in an important case like that at New Orleans, it is capable of bringing misfortune upon our entire community.—Washington Post.

A Popular Error Corrected.

The distinguished aurist and author Charles H. Burnett, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, says: That all forms of oils and fats are to be kept most carefully out of the ear, in acute catarrh inflammations, as in all other acute aural diseases. Sweet oil and other fats not only clog the ear and mask the disease, but they boad the drum membrane, increase the pain, and as they are usually forgotten and left in the ear after the pain ceases, they become rancid and favor the growth of fungi. These in turn produce a painful and troublesome acute disease of the external, and even of the middle ear.—Selected.

Some people are sorry themselves about what the Alliance is going to do in the coming presidential election. The Light will venture this pointer on that subject and that is this: they will not do anything that will be harmful to the country. There may be some visionary politicians among the farmers Alliance, but they are always powerless to lead the people for wrong. The farmers are always conservative, and they can always be depended upon to do right in politics as well as everything else. This country is as much the farmers as any one else; he has the same interest in good and wholesome laws as any other people and they is no instance on record where there ever led the country into a mischievous wrong. They are the life of government.—Corsicana Light.

A WORD.

WE ARE STILL AT—

THE OLD STAND

—WITH A FINE LINE OF—

Hardware,

Glass, China and Queensware,

Lamp Goods and Trimmings,

BRIDGE BEACH M'F'G. CO.

STOVES,

FARM IMPLEMENTS, all kinds

Give me a call before purchasing,
9 and 11 East Louisiana Street.

J. P. Dowell.

Money to Loan!

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE FURNISHED.

Money at the lowest rate of interest, and on long or short time. Interest annually or semi-annually. I have the only complete abstract books in Collin county, showing all transfers from the time the land was patented by the state of Texas to the present owner. When contracted for, a McKinney attorney will give a legal opinion on all abstracts furnished by me. Parties wishing a $1000 loan or more will act greatly to their own interest by securing the loan and abstract through me.

M. H. BYRNE.
Of the Collin County Abstract Company.

A. T. WILSON, J. E. WILSON, T. M. WILSON

A. T. Wilson & Co

Confectioners, Grocers and Proprietors

—OF THE—

STAR RESTAURANT.

No. 18 West Louisiana Street, Bingham Block,

Respectfuly solicit your patronage.

BOARD AND LODGING, PER DAY..... $ 1.00
" " " " WEEK..... 4.00
" " " " MONTH..... 15.00

Meals, any hour between 6 a. m. and 8 p. m., for 25 cents.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

J. S. JENKINS has been making loans in Collin county for years, and he wishes to say to his customers and others, that he can make choice loans at 9 per cent. interest. No commissions. No attorney's fee. You get the amount you contract for. Office over Herndon's drug store. $10,000 to loan on good personal security.

F. EMERSON, President. T. T. EMERSON, Vice-President. T. H. EMERSON, Cashier.

First National Bank

OF M'KINNEY, TEXAS.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS - - $125,000.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities in Europe. First-class paper discounted.

DIRECTORS: Francis Emerson, T. T. Emerson, T. H. Emerson, Jno. L. Lovejoy, C. H. Welch,

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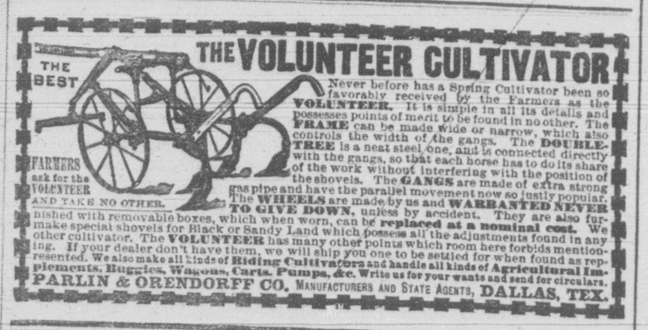

Never before has a Spring Cultivator been so favorably received by the Farmers as the VOLUNTEER. It is simple in all its details and possesses points of merit to be found in no other. The FRAME can be made wide or narrow, which also controls the width of the gangs. The DOUBLE-TREE is a neat steel one, and is connected directly with the gangs, so that each horse has to do its share of the work without interfering with the position of the shovels. The GANGS are made of extra strong gas pipe and have the parallel movement now so justly popular. The WHEELS are made by us and WARRANTED NEVER TO GIVE DOWN, unless by accident. They are also furnished with removable boxes, which when worn, can be replaced at a nominal cost. We make special shovels for Black or Sandy Land which possess all the adjustments found in any other cultivator. The VOLUNTEER has many other points which room here forbids mentioning. If your dealer don't have them, we will ship you one to be settled for when found as represented. We also make all kinds of Riding Cultivators and handle all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Buggies, Wagons, Carts, Pumps, &c. Write us for your wants and send for circulars.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO. MANUFACTURERS AND STATE AGENTS, DALLAS, TEX.

Attention, Ladies!

If you want a stylish, cheap suit, send stamp for samples of

New Spring Goods

And get our prices. We can get you up an all wool suit as low as $15. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

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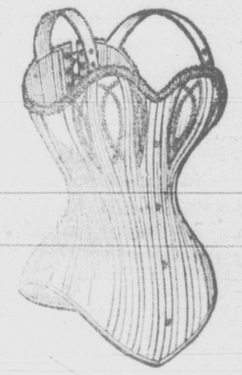

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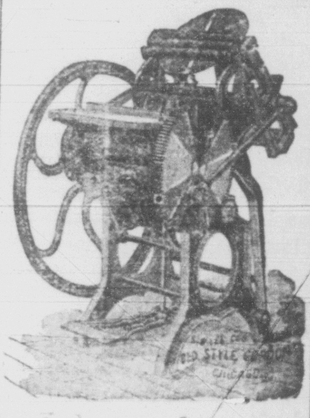

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Chichester's English PENNYROYAL
Original and Only Genuine
SAFE, always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name this paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

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A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc. Sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

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OFFICE ST. LOUIS, MO. Long established and well known. Cures given in all diseases of the Sexual System, in Male or Female, married or single, from whatever cause, of long standing or recent origin, hereditary or contracted, exposure, abuse, or any other cause. Consultation personally or by letter, free and confidential. Call or write.

THE OLD DOCTOR, Graduate of several Medical Colleges, has had 30 years' experience in treating Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases, consulted by mail, or at the office, 117 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. Safe, Reliable, Skillful Treatment.

Board and apartments furnished patients who desire personal care. Send P. O. address for question blank, etc.

FREE TRIAL (To Nervous Debilitated Men) Weakness and Decay, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Impediments to Marriage, Barrenness, Impure Blood, Blood Poisoning, Kidney and Urinary Complaints, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Painful Periods, Tumors, Ulcers, Cancers, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Stricture, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Diseases of the Rectum, Skin and Blood Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy or Fits, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Piles, Tapeworm, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Boils, Carbuncles, Blood Poisons, Scrofula, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Diseases of Eye and Ear, Deafness, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Fits, Dizziness